

THE LIFE OF
KING
EDWARD VII.





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**THE LIFE OF
KING EDWARD VII**

TOGETHER WITH A SKETCH of THE CAREER of

GEORGE, Prince of Wales

**and a History of the Royal
Tour of the Empire in 1901**

—BY—

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S.

Author of "Queen Victoria, her Life and Reign," "Life and Work
of Mr. Gladstone," "The Story of the Dominion," etc.

It is recognized on all sides that His Majesty, the son and heir of Queen Victoria, has inherited the good judgment and sovereign qualities of his royal mother, and the noble traits of his distinguished father, known to the world as Albert the Good. He is a character in whom we are all especially interested. He is the sovereign of Britain's great Empire, and as such he commands the interest and respect of all English-speaking peoples. We offer you here a most interesting biography of the life and career of our sovereign King, and assure you that by examining the pages of this prospectus you will find that the book is a delightful one. It is full of reminiscences of his career as the Prince of Wales, and is illustrated by many beautiful pictures of scenes, events and personages connected with his life and his coronation.

The Author of the Biography. Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, F.S.S., the author of this work, is well known in Canada as a man of letters, and is familiar with all great public questions, and has made an enviable reputation by several books which he has published. Among these are a biography of Queen Victoria, and the life of Mr. Gladstone, both of which books had a very wide sale, and the "Story of the Dominion," a history of Canada, recently published and very popular as a standard

work. Mr. Hopkins has been in England several times, and has been the guest of many distinguished men. He had the honor of being introduced to King Edward several years ago when he was so popular as the Prince of Wales. It has been the ambition of his life to be the biographer of the King, and for that purpose he has been carefully collecting material. You will, therefore, appreciate the fact that this is a standard work, and not one hurriedly prepared. It has a real value both as an interesting and fascinating story of the life of the Crown Prince and the present King, and as being also a standard book of biography for the library.

The Cover. Let us call especial attention to the beautiful cover, with an emblematic side stamp. The inlaid portrait on the cover is certainly a very good one, and as the book lies on the table before you it attracts attention.

Introduction. After calling your attention to the title page, which very briefly tells you the subject of the book, we would call your attention to the introduction, in which our author tells us his object and pleasure in preparing this work. You will notice as you read some of this introduction, and also the succeeding chapters, that the style is interesting and the statements quite exact. You will please read the opening paragraph, and then in the closing paragraph you will notice his great interest in the future of our new king.

Table of Contents. Let us run rapidly through the Table of Contents, reading the chapter headings. The first chapter, entitled, "The Crown and the Empire" is really an introduction to the book, while what we have called the Introduction, is really the Author's Preface. You will notice by reading these two or three pages that he speaks of the marked influence Queen Victoria had on the growth of the Empire, the harmony of the Monarchy with the growing Democratic feeling. The Author recognizes the importance of the Crown in the Imperial Federation, and calls it the Pivot of Unity. He points out the great position and opportunities of the new King, and fully believes his reign will be a memorable one.

In the second chapter you see he takes up the story of the early years and education of the Prince of Wales, our present King. We all know how beautiful was the home life of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, how careful was the early training of the children. All this is described in great detail.

In Chapter III we have the story of the Royal Tour of British America and the United States, by His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, in 1860. This, probably, our oldest citizens can remember but the younger people will be more interested in the story of this chapter.

Other Interesting Subjects. Then comes the story of his winning his bride, the beautiful Princess of Denmark, our good Queen Alexandra, their early marriage and the home life and public duties. Both of these subjects arouse a great deal of interest at the present time, especially as we compare the enthusiastic reception given to his son, the present Prince of Wales, upon his recent visit to this country. We need not pause and turn further through the Table of Contents, but some of the subjects we shall notice as we pass on. (*Turn the pages carefully as you describe them.*)

Story of His Travels. That he might have the most complete preparation possible for his kingly duties when they should devolve upon him, his royal parents determined that he should have the opportunity to visit the more remote portions of the Empire. With great state he traveled through the East and visited many countries, Egypt and the Holy Lands, and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. At another time he visited India, where he was entertained with great magnificence, the natives vying to do him honor. This tour had an important result both in a personal and imperial sense. Many of the illustrations in this book refer to his travels.

Preparation for His Duties. Upon the death of his father, Prince Albert, of beloved memory, he entered upon a period of thirty years of public work, attending ceremonies connected with asylums, agricultural shows and various public institutions and functions at which he represented his mother the Queen. These years of public work made him familiar with all great questions pertaining to the government of the vast Empire, and made known to him all the great men who so faithfully served his mother, Queen Victoria.

His Unique Position. Our author is perfectly candid in the treatment of the life of King Edward VII, and tells of the peculiar position he has held in the public eye, and how the criticism of him has been unjust and prompted by ignorance. He recognizes the fact that as Prince he held a peculiar position and was open to more criticism than ordinary men. Mr. Hopkins' estimate of the King as Prince is a fair one, and will be accepted by all fair minded people.

The Coronation. The pomp and ceremony incident both to the accession of Edward VII., in January, 1901, and his coronation as it

takes place during this summer will be described in the most interesting manner, accompanied by the most striking illustrations. This chapter of the book will be of special interest at this time, and will be well worth the price of the whole book. The author has unusual facilities for the description which he furnishes.

Illustrations. There has been no book of recent times so beautifully illustrated as the one we are offering you to-day. It includes not only fine portraits of their Majesties Edward VII., and his good Queen Alexandra, in their royal robes and portraits taken in their earlier years, but also portraits of the Royal family and scenes in the home life of Queen Victoria and her children, and also many pictures taken in connection with the travels of His Majesty, and also of the recent tour of His Royal Highness George, the Duke of Cornwall and York, but now the Prince of Wales. There are, in all, over one hundred pictures beautifully made and printed on special paper. We have not shown all these in their usual order, as it is difficult to arrange them so in the prospectus, which you know is intended to show only a few pages of the text, and a portion of the illustrations.

The Complete Book. We trust that you have carefully considered the pages which we show in the prospectus; and while you have admired the illustrations and the interesting style of the author, you will remember that in the full book there are about five hundred octavo pages. There will also be in addition to what we have shown you here, pictures illustrating the coronation scenes which took place after this prospectus was sent out by the publishers. The complete book beautifully bound and illustrated will be delivered about July 1st. The styles of bindings and the prices will be found at the end of the prospectus.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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EDWARD VII, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND
EMPEROR OF INDIA

Ascended the throne January 22, 1901.

THE LIFE OF KING EDWARD VII

WITH A SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF GEORGE,
PRINCE OF WALES AND A HISTORY OF THE
ROYAL TOUR OF THE EMPIRE IN 1901. ❀ ❀

By J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S.

*Author of "Queen Victoria, Her Life and Reign;" "Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone;"
"The Story of the Dominion," &c., &c.*

❀ PUBLISHERS ❀

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO

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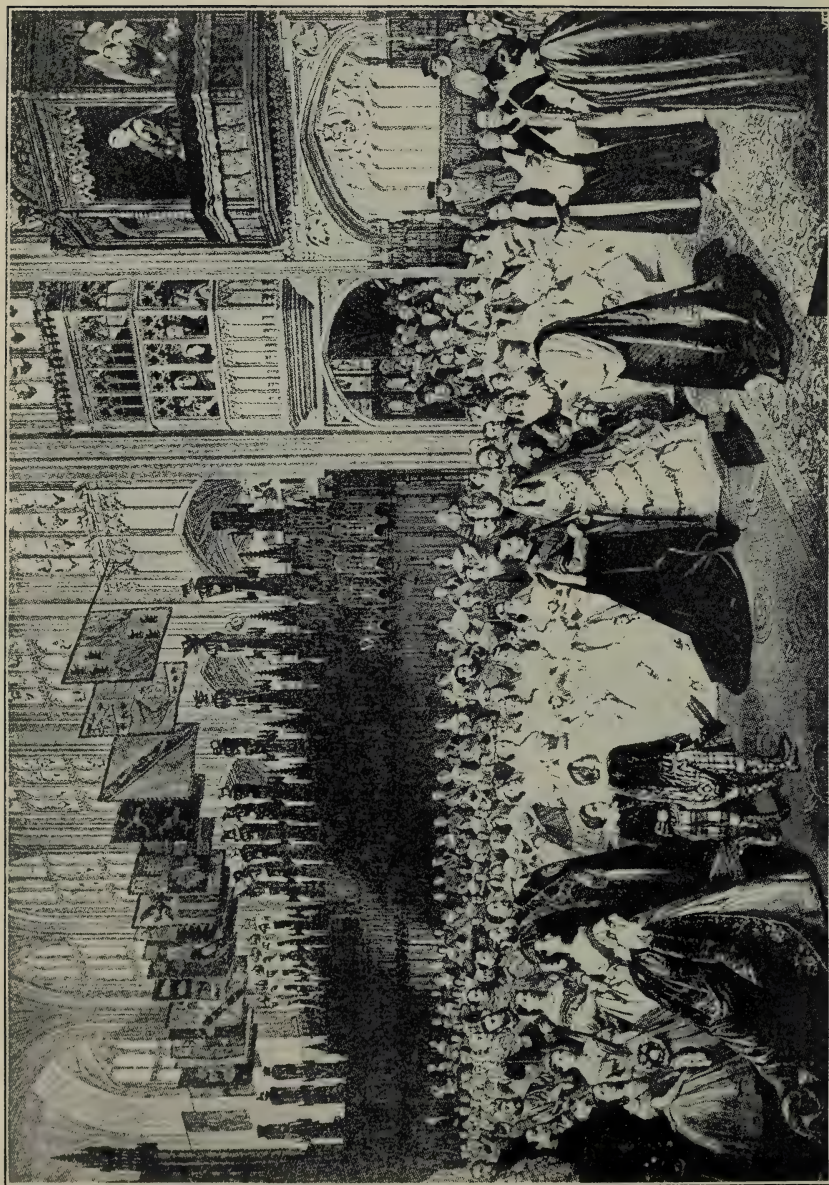
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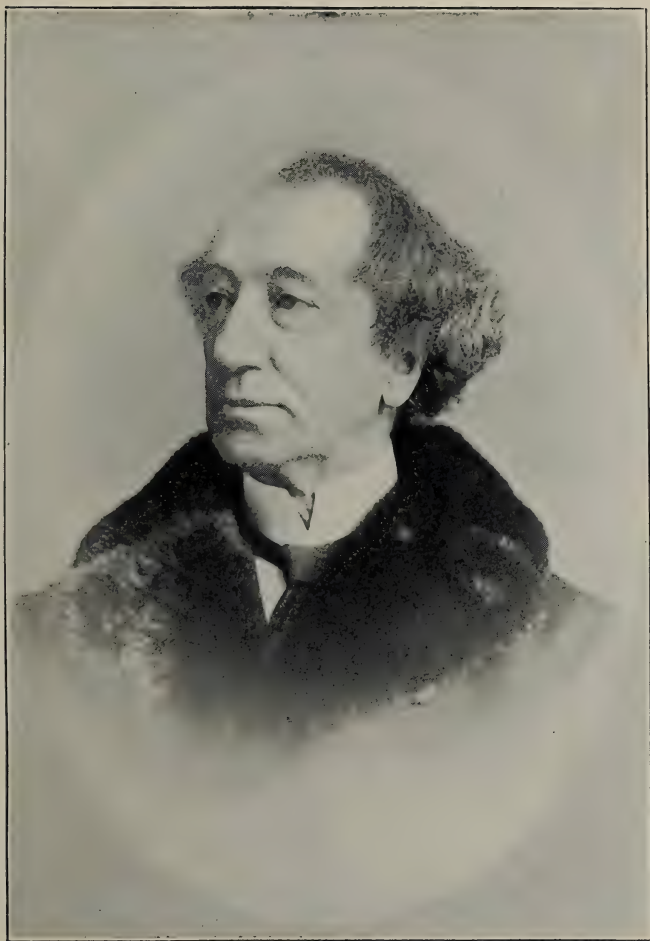
THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA
At the time of her marriage to the Prince of Wales.



EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES IN 1879



MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, 1863
From a painting at Windsor by W. P. Firth, R. A.

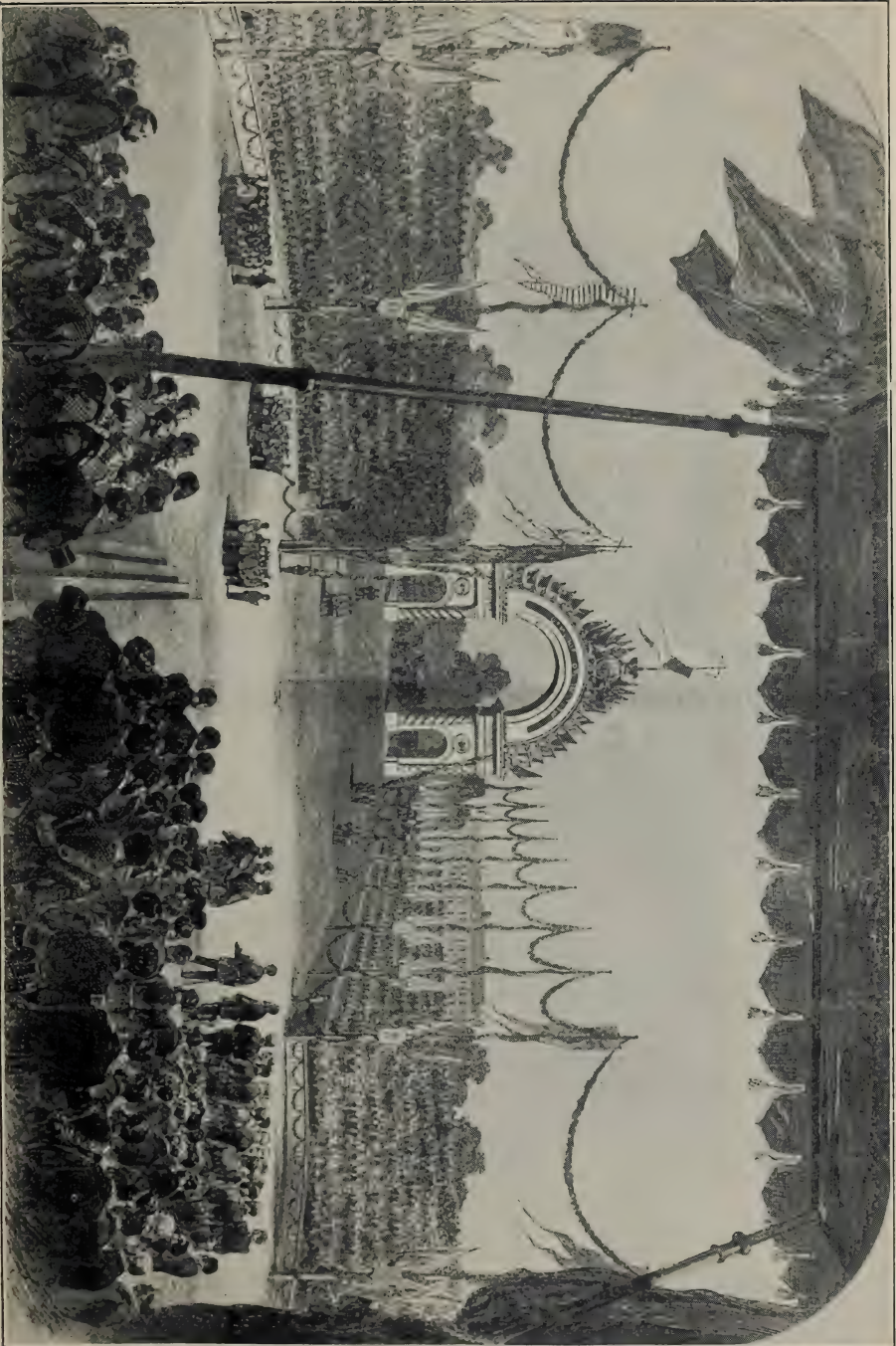


THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., G.C.B.
Premier of the Canadas in 1860 and first Premier of the Dominion.

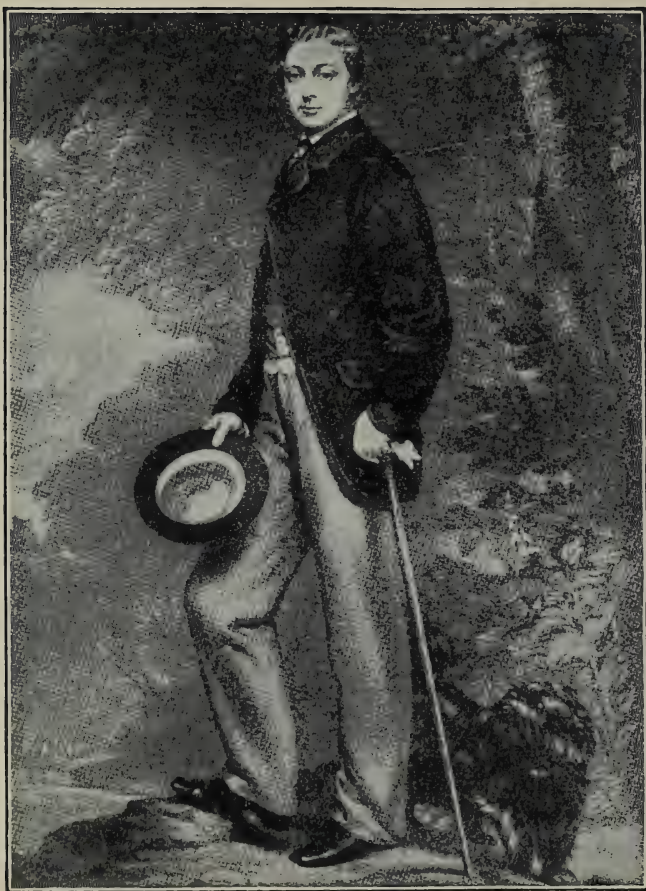


THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AND PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL, THE
SISTER OF EDWARD VII

The Duke of Argyll was Governor-General of Canada, 1878-83 and was
then the Marquess of Lorne.



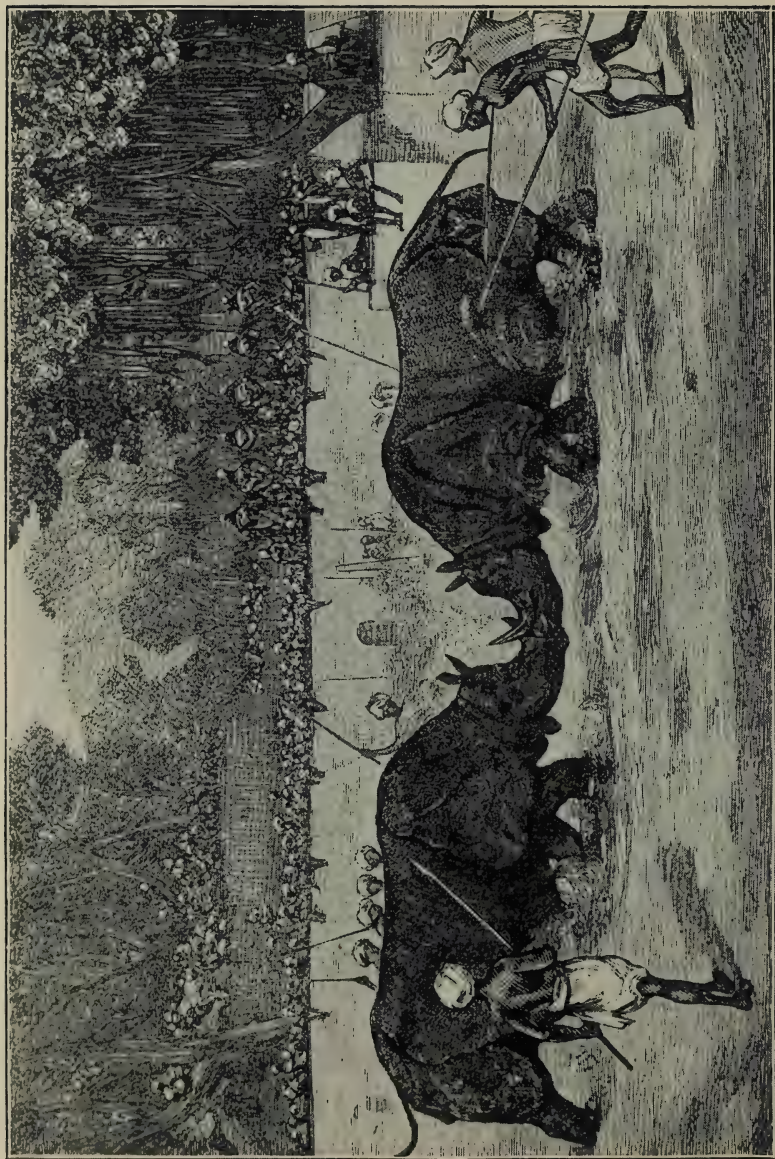
VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO TORONTO IN 1860



H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
When visiting Canada in 1860



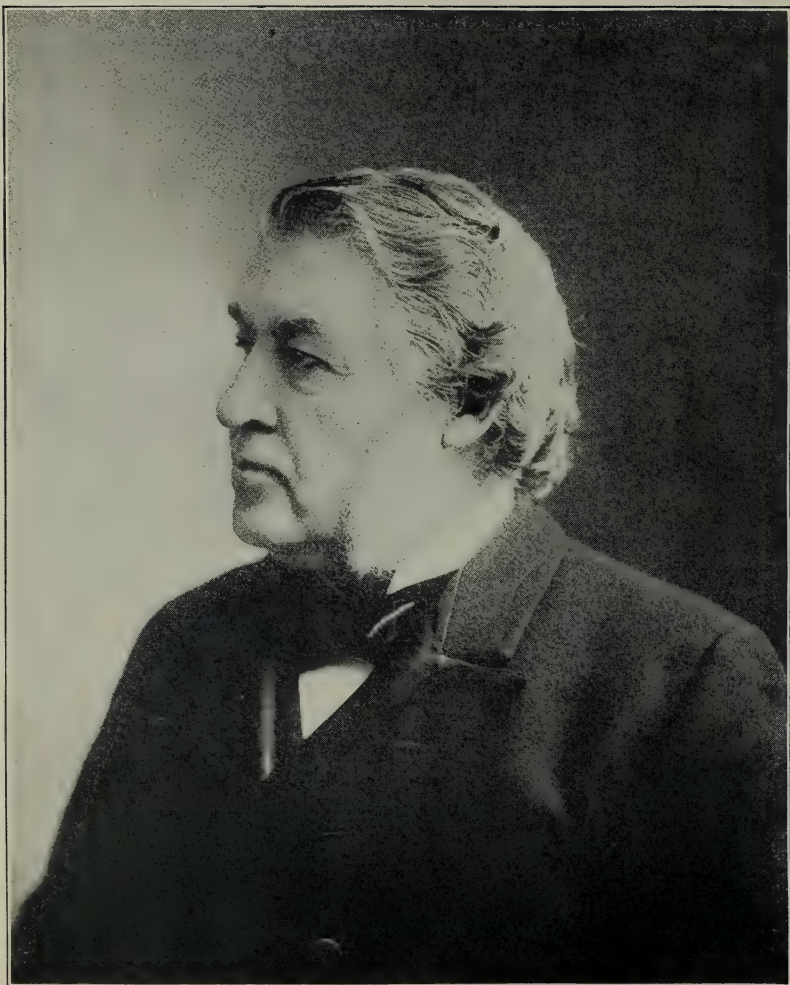
DEAN STANLEY
The King's early teacher.



A RHINOCEROS FIGHT IN INDIA
Witnessed by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1876



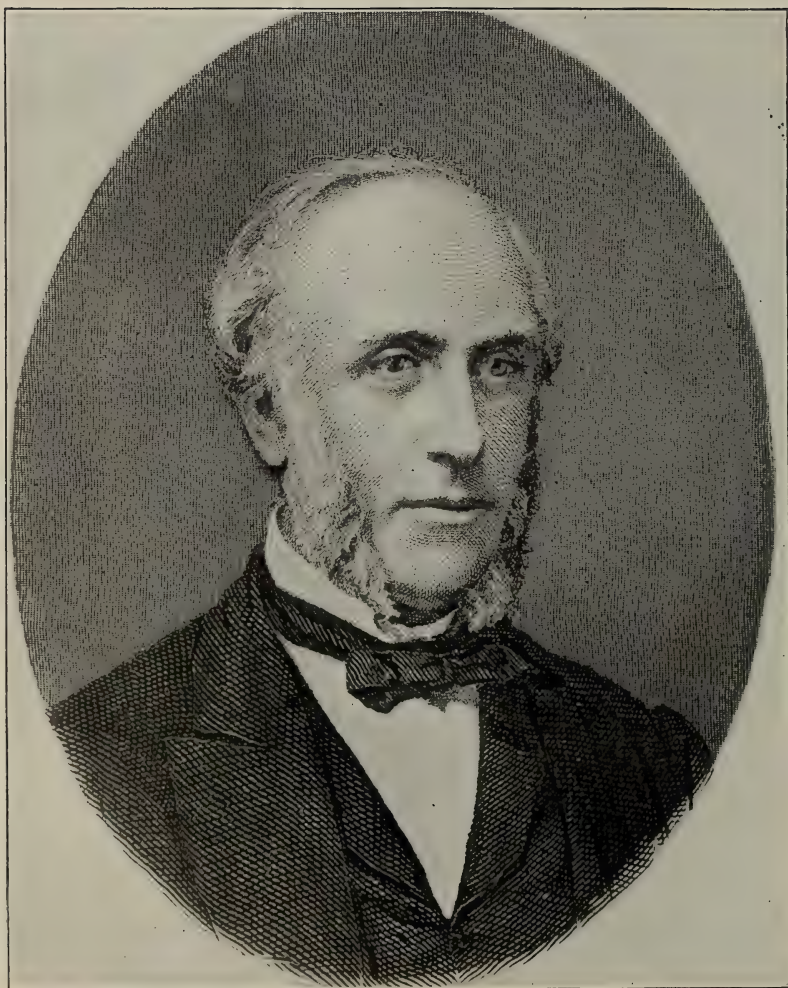
THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA



THE HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B.
A Canadian guest at the coronation



THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C., M.P.
Seventh Prime Minister of Canada



THE HON. GEORGE BROWN
Senator of Canada



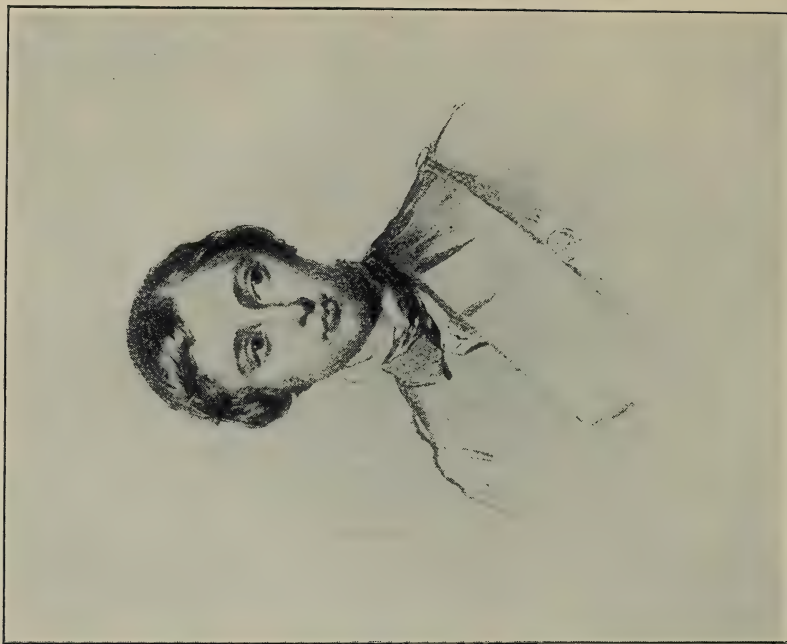
EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, AGED FIVE
Represents the Prince as feeding a pet rabbit.



EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES AT THE AGE OF SEVEN
In Sailor's Dress



EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES AGED SIXTEEN
In Highland costume.



THE YOUTHFUL EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, 1859



ALEXANDRA
The Queen Consort of Edward VII.



QUEEN VICTORIA, 1901
The Honored Mother of Edward VII.

PREFACE

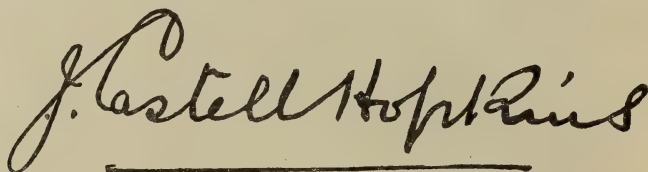
DURING a number of years' study of British institutions in their modern development and of British public life in its adjustment to new and changing conditions I have felt an ever-growing appreciation of the active influence exercised by the present Sovereign of the British Empire upon the social life and public interests of the United Kingdom and an ever-increasing admiration for his natural abilities and rare tactfulness of character. King Edward the Seventh, in a sixty years' tenure of the difficult position of Heir to the British Throne, has built into the history of his country and Empire a record of which he and his people have every reason to be proud. He had for many years the responsibilities of a Royal position without the actual power; the public functions of a great ruler without the resources usually available; the knowledge, experience and statecraft of a wise Sovereign without the Regal environment.

The Prince of Wales, however, rose above the apparent difficulties of his position and for more than a quarter of a century has emulated the wise example of his princely father—Albert the Good—and profited by the beautiful character and unquestioned statesmanship of his august mother. As with all those upon whose life beats the glare of ever-present publicity and upon whose actions the press of friendly and hostile nations alike have the privilege of ceaseless comment, the Heir to the British Throne has had to suffer from atrocious canards as well as from fulsome compliments. Unlike many others, however, he has lived down the falsehoods of an early

time; has conquered by his clear, open life the occasional hostility of a later day; and at the period of his accession to the Throne was, without and beyond question, the best liked Prince in Europe—the most universally popular man in the United Kingdom and its external Empire.

In the United States, which the new King has always regarded with an admiration which the enterprise and energy of its people well deserved, he has in turn won a degree of respect and regard which did not at one time seem probable. To him ever since the visit to the Republic in 1860 a closer and better relation between the two great countries has been an ideal toward which as statesman and Prince and Sovereign he has tried to labour.

For years past my interest in this Royal career has led me to collect materials bearing upon its evolution; and if the bringing together of these facts in the following pages should help in even the most minute degree to promote public appreciation of one who is not only our King, but who I believe is destined to be a great Sovereign, I shall be more than satisfied.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Castell Hopkins". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, ornate initial "J". Below the signature is a horizontal line.

Toronto, Canada, 1902.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

The Crown and the Empire

PAGE

The Harmonizing of Monarchy and Democracy in the British Empire—The Influence of Queen Victoria During the Past Century—The Elements of Imperial Influence in the Crown—The Crown the Pivot of Unity—The Great Position and Opportunities of the New King—The Traditions and Principles of Monarchy in Great Britain—Its Growth from Feudalism to Constitutionalism—Its Expansion and Application to a World-Empire—The Cost of the Monarchy

CHAPTER II

Early Years and Education of the Prince

The Home Life of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort—Favourable Surroundings of the Royal Family—Birth of the Prince—Christening Ceremonies and the Title of Prince of Wales—A Gay Court and a Happy Home—Additions to the Royal Family—Early Education and Training of the Children—The Parents' Sense of Responsibility—Religious and Other Instructors—Prince Albert's Watchful Care Over the Training of the Youthful Prince of Wales—Visits to Italy, Spain and Portugal. Colonel Bruce Appointed Governor—Studies at Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge—Death of the Prince Consort—Tour in the East Accompanied by Dean Stanley—Following the Footsteps of Richard Coeur de Lion—In the Holy Land—At Constantinople, Athens and Malta

CHAPTER III.

Royal Tour of British America and the United States

Importance of this Royal Visit—First Check Administered to the Manchester School of Anti-Empire Theorists—The Canadian

Invitation and Royal Answer—Preparations for the Tour and Arrival at Newfoundland—Reception at Halifax, St. John and Other Points in the Maritime Provinces—Arrival at Quebec and Welcome by the Governor-General and his Ministers—Knighthoods Conferred and Addresses Answered—At Three Rivers, Montreal and Ottawa—Laying the Corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings—Visit to Toronto and Other Points—The Orange Incident—At London, Stratford, Woodstock, Hamilton and Many Other Places—Enthusiastic Receptions, Loyal Addresses and Interesting Replies—Visit to the United States as Lord Renfrew—Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Other Places—Departure from Portland and Arrival at Home—Influence and Effects of the Royal Tour

CHAPTER IV

The Royal Marriage

The Early Years and Surroundings of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark—"The Most Beautiful Girl in Europe" and a Royal Romance—Story of the Engagement—The Enthusiastic Reception of the Princess in England and Splendour of the Progress Through London—The Marriage in St. George's Chapel, Windsor—Description by Mr. Speaker Denison—Lady Waterford and Canon Kingsley Describe the Beautiful Bride—The Home Life of the Royal Couple—Character and Tastes of the Princess of Wales—Royal Visit to Ireland and Wales

CHAPTER V

Early Home Life and Public Duties

Early Married Life of the Royal Couple—Elements Entering into the Development of the Prince's Character—The First Royal Functions Following the Marriage—Speeches Upon Different Occasions—A Succession of Ceremonial Events—Visit of the Khedive of Egypt—A Royal Tour of Ireland—Births of Prince Edward, Prince George and the Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maud—Visit to Manchester in 1869—Patronage of Many Institutions—Illness of the Princess of Wales—Life at Marlborough and Sandringham—The Prince as a Father, as a Landlord, as a Host—The Princess at Home and Abroad.

CHAPTER VI

Travels in the East

The Prince of Wales a Much-Travelled Man—Preliminaries to the Eastern Tour of 1869—Visit of the Princess and Himself to Copenhagen, Stockholm, Berlin and Vienna—Arrival in Egypt—Their Suite and Friends—Entertained by the Khedive at Cairo—The Princess Visits the Khedive's Harem—Trip Up the Nile—Thebes, Luxor and Karnac—The Pyramids—Through the Suez Canal—In the Holy Land—At Jerusalem and Bethlehem—Visit to Constantinople—In the Crimea—On the Battlefield of Balaclava—From the Bosphorus to Athens—Home Again—Importance of the Tour

PAGE

CHAPTER VII

Serious Illness of the Prince

Character and Position of the Prince of Wales in 1871—Origin of His Illness—Typhoid Contracted at the Same Time and Place Kills Lord Chesterfield and the Prince's Groom—Anxiety of the Nation—Progress of the Disease—The Queen and Royal Family at Sandringham—Crisis Prolonged for Many Days—Intense Interest of the People—Final Recovery of the Prince—The Queen's Letter to the Nation—Thanksgiving Day and the National Celebration of the Event—Effect of the Illness on the Prince of Wales—Results in a Great Development of His Popularity and Influence

CHAPTER VIII

The Prince of Wales in India

Imperial Importance of the Royal Visit—Its Origin and Character—Mr. Disraeli and Parliament—Arrangements and Appointment of the Suite—Commencement of the Journey—At Athens, Port Said and Cairo—From Aden to Bombay—Arrival and Striking Reception of the Royal Guest—The Prince and the Chiefs of India—Sir Madhava Rao and Sir Salar Jung—Visits to Baroda and Hyderabad—From Madras to Calcutta—Banquets and Receptions—Deer Stalking, Fishing and Shooting—Native Enter-

tainments and Customs—A Chapter of the Star of India—Visit to Cawnpore and Royal Entry into Delhi—At Lahore and Gwalior—Visit to Nepal and Allahabad—Farewell to India and Short Tour of Spain and Portugal—Return of the Much-Travelled Prince to London—Extraordinary Character of the Whole Tour—Important Results Both in a Personal and Imperial Sense

CHAPTER IX

Thirty Years of Public Work

Royal Visit to Derby—At the Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh in St. Petersburg—Ceremonies in Connection with Asylums, Agricultural Shows and Benevolent Institutions—Royal Visit to Birmingham in 1874—Visit to Cambridge and to Dartmouth—The Prince Speaks on Education at Various Times and Places—Directs and Controls the Fisheries Exhibition—Housing of the Poor—The Prince as Chairman of the International Health Exhibition—Various Functions—Hospitals, Charities, Presentation of Colours, Unveiling of Statues—The Glasgow Exhibition of 1885 Opened by the Prince—At the Trinity House—A Succession of Onerous Duties Well Performed

CHAPTER X

Special Functions and Interests

Interest Taken by the Prince of Wales in Masonry—Becomes Grand Master of the English Order. Installed as Grand Master of the Mark Masons—The Freemasons and the Queen's Jubilee—Visit of the Prince and Princess to Ireland in 1885—Addresses Received in Dublin and the Replies Made by His Royal Highness—Enthusiasm of the Popular Reception—Visit to Mallow and Cork—Incidents of the Tour—The Prince's Love for Music—Heads a Movement to Promote National Training in Music—Founds the Royal College of Music and Delivers an Important Speech—The Prince and the Queen's Jubilee in 1887—His Control of Arrangements at the Diamond Jubilee . . . ,

CHAPTER XI

The Prince and His Family

PAGE

Education and Training of the Royal Family—Domestic Life at Sandringham—The Princess of Wales a Model Mother—The Prince's Views of a Boy's Education—He Takes Prince Eddie and Prince George in Hand—Character of Their Training—On Board the *Britannia*—The Young Princes Sent on a Cruise to the West Indies, Egypt, India, Australia, Japan and South Africa—Tutors at the University—Education of the Daughters—Simple and Useful System—The Members of the Royal Family in Mature Years—Marriages of Princess Louise and Princess Maud—Engagement and Death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale—The Favourite Son of the Princess of Wales—Grief of the Father and Mother—Marriage of the Duke of York to the Princess May—The Grand-children of the Prince and Princess of Wales—Prince Edward, the future Heir to the Throne

CHAPTER XII

The Prince as a Social Leader

Importance of Social Functions—The Prince of Wales Leads the Social Life of His Country—His Influence Upon Current Taste and Current Custom—Visit to Country Houses—Royal Rules and Etiquette in the Acceptance of Invitations—Some of the Prince's Favourite Hosts—The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire—Lord and Lady Cadogan—Lord and Lady Londonderry—Lord and Lady Warwick—At Sandringham and Marlborough House—The Derby-Day Dinners—Stories of the Prince—His Social Characteristics—His Personal Friends—The Duke of Fife and Lord Glenesk—"The Prince's Set"—Social Cleverness and Dignity of the Prince of Wales—His Leadership of Society Greatly Aided by the Tact of the Princess

CHAPTER XIII

The Prince as a Sportsman

Thoroughly English and Royal in His Love of Sport—Advantages of Good Sportsmanship in a Nation—A High Code of Honour Prevalent in England—The Prince of Wales Leads in This

Connection—His Patronage of the Turf a Great Benefit to Sport
—At Ascot, Newmarket and Goodwood—*Persimmon* Wins the
Derby—Popularity of the Victory—The Prince in Steeple-
Chasing—His Horses and Stables—Perseverance and Fair Play
the Royal Motto—His Love for Shooting—Said to be the Best
Shot in the Kingdom—Deer Stalking in the North—Hunting
With the German Emperor in the Forests of Central Europe—
With Baron Hirsch in Hungary—Hunting in Egypt and India
—The Prince as a Yachtsman—A True Leader of the Sport of
the Realm.

CHAPTER XIV

Habits and Character of the Prince

Incidents and Influences in the Formation of Character—The Royal
Environment—Self-Control, Good Memory and Courage Char-
acteristics of the Prince of Wales—Good Nature and Dignity
Combined in His Manner—Stories of the Prince Which Illus-
trate His Inherent Courtesy—His Fondness for Country Life—
His Strict Observance of the Sabbath—The Prince and Princess
at Church—His Patronage of the Theatre—Cricket, Hockey,
Lawn-Tennis and Bowls—The Prince as a Dancer and Skater—
Other Games Affected by the Prince—Cards and Card-playing—
The Famous Baccarat Case—The Prince at the Table—Moder-
ation His Motto—Anecdotes Illustrating His Character and
Habits—A Life of Broad Toleration and Courteous Consider-
ation for Others

CHAPTER XV

The Prince as an Empire Statesman

Inheritance of Imperial Ideas from the Prince Consort—Value to
Himself and the United Kingdom of the Prince's Travels—
Sending of His Sons to Visit the Colonies—Desire of the Prince
of Wales to visit Australia—He Inaugurates the Colonial and
Indian Exhibition—Founds the Imperial Institute—His Deep
Interest in the Royal Colonial Institute—The Colonies and the
Royal College of Music—The Prince of Wales and the Colonial
Conference of 1887—The Prince and Colonial Statesmen in 1897
—His View of the Relationship of the Crown to the Colonies .

CHAPTER XVI

The Prince as Heir Apparent

PAGE

The Difference Between His Position and that of Previous Heirs to the Throne—The Difference in Character and Apparent Wisdom of the Course Pursued—Difficulties of the Prince of Wales—His Financial Position Not a Serious Trouble—Estates Very Carefully Managed—In the Political and Diplomatic World—Absolute Impartiality in the One Case; Unquestioned Influence in the Other—Association with Rulers, Statesmen and Public Leaders—The Prince and the People—His Combined Democracy and Dignity—His view of the Crown in Its Relation to the Subject—Immense and Valued Philanthropic Interests of Himself and the Princess of Wales—An Estimate of the Sums Given Away by Them Over a Term of Years

CHAPTER XVII

Accession to the Throne

The Death of Queen Victoria—Confidence of the Empire in the New Sovereign—The King's First Privy Council—He Speaks to the Nation—An Address to the People of Canada and to Those of Australia—The Army and Navy and the King—Parliamentary Speeches on the Accession—Queen Victoria's Funeral—Opinions of the New King in Australia, Canada and Elsewhere—Colonial Addresses and Expressions of Loyalty—Foreign Sentiment and References—The King and the Emperor William—Special Embassies to Foreign Countries—The Name and Title of the Sovereign

CHAPTER XVIII

The First Year of the New Reign

King Edward Opens His First Parliament—Brilliant Character of His Majesty's First Functions—Great Popularity of the King Shown during His Visit to London—The Accession Oath Controversy—Parliamentary Action Attempted—The Roman Catholic Prelates Take Action—Opinion in the Colonies—The Royal Titles Question—Discussion in the British and Canadian Press—Parliamentary Action Taken After Colonial Opinion

Has Been Obtained—Final Decision and Proclamation by the King—Emperor—The Death of the Empress Frederick—The King Attends the Funeral at Fredrickshof—Visit to the German Emperor—The New Prince of Wales Pays an Official Visit to Berlin—The King and Queen Alexandra Hold Their First Court—A Brilliant and Beautiful Event at Buckingham Palace

CHAPTER XIX

Empire Tour of the New Heir to the Throne

Comparison with Previous Royal Tours—Origin of the Project—Preparation and Appointment of the Suite—From Portsmouth to Melbourne by way of Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Ceylon and Singapore—Brilliant Scenes and Enthusiastic Receptions—Opening of the Australian Parliament and Varied Functions—At Ballarat, Brisbane and Sydney—A Triumphant Progress—Loyal New Zealand Gives a Royal Welcome—Visit to Rotorua and Reception by the Maoris—At Albany, Perth and Fremantle in Australia—Mauritius Visited on the Way to South Africa—Amid Scenes of Recent War and Present Welcome—Durban, Maritzburg, Simon's Bay and Cape Town—Arrival at Quebec—In Montreal and Ottawa—From the Atlantic to the Pacific and Back Again—Over the Canadian Pacific Railway—Winnipeg and the West—Through the Rocky Mountains—Reception at Toronto—Halifax and St. John—Farewells to Australia and Canada—Myriad Addresses and Able Replies of His Royal Highness—Presents to the Duchess—Newfoundland Visited—Welcome Home to England—The Duke of Cornwall Becomes Prince of Wales

CHAPTER XX

The Coronation

Its Functions, Incidents and Importance Described—The Character and Decisions of the Coronation—Conference of Colonial Premiers

CHAPTER I.

The Crown and the Empire

THE great development of a political nature in the British Empire of the nineteenth century was the complete harmony which gradually evolved between the Monarchy and a world-wide democracy. This process was all-important because it eliminated an element of internal discord which has destroyed more than one nation in the past; because it permitted the peaceful progress of scattered states to continue through the passing years without having questions of allegiance to seriously hamper their growth; because it trained political thought along lines of stability and continuity and made loyalty and liberty consistent and almost synonymous terms; because it made the Crown the central symbol of the Empire's unity, the visible object of a world-wide allegiance, the special token of a common aspiration and a common sentiment amongst many millions of English-speaking people—the subject of untutored reverence and unquestioned respect amongst hundreds of millions of other races.

THE POSITION OF THE CROWN.

The chief factor in this development was the late Queen Victoria, and to the inheritance of the fabric thus evolved has come a son who was educated amid the constitutional environment in which she lived and was trained in the Imperial ideas which she so strongly held and so wisely impressed upon her statesmen, her family and her people. King Edward has now come into responsibilities which are greater in some respects than those ever before inherited by a reigning sovereign. He

has not only the great example and life of his predecessor as a model and as a comparison ; not only the same vast and ever-changing and expanding Empire to rule over ; not only a similar myriad-eyed press and public to watch his every expression and movement ; but he enters with his people upon a new century in which one of the first and most prominent features is a decay in popular respect for Parliament and a revival of the old-time love for stately display, for ceremonial and for the appropriate trappings of royalty. With this evident and growing influence of the Crown as a social and popular factor is the knowledge which all statesmen and constitutional students now possess of the personal influence in diplomacy and statecraft which was wielded by the late Queen Victoria and which the experience and tact of the present Monarch must assuredly enable him to also exercise. Side by side with these two elements in the situation is the conviction which has now become fixed throughout the Empire that the Crown is the pivot upon which its unity and future co-operation naturally and properly turns ; that the Sovereign is the one possible central figure of allegiance for all its scattered countries and world-wide races ; that without the Crown as the symbol of union and the King as the living object of allegiance and personal sentiment the British realms would soon be a series of separated units.

These facts lend additional importance to the character and history of the Monarchy ; to the influences which have controlled the life and labours of King Edward ; to the abilities which have marked his career and the elements which have entered into the making of his character. He may not in the succeeding years of his reign declare war like an Edward I., or make secret diplomatic arrangements like a Charles II. He may not manipulate foreign combinations like a William III., or dismiss his Ministers at pleasure like a George III., or work one faction in his Kingdom against another like a

Charles I. None of these things will be attempted, nor will he, it is safe to say, desire to undertake them. But none the less there lies in his hand a vast and growing power—the personal influence wielded by a popular and experienced Monarch over his Ministry, his Court, his Diplomatic Staff throughout the world, and his high officers in the Army and Navy. The prestige of his personal honours or personal wishes and the known Imperialism of his personal opinions must have great weight in controlling Colonial policy in London; while his experience of European and Eastern statecraft through many years of close intercourse with foreign and home statesmen must have its pronounced effect in the control of British policy abroad.

To the external Empire, as constituted at the beginning of the twentieth century, the Crown is a many-sided factor. The personal and diplomatic influence of the Sovereign is obvious and was illustrated by Queen Victoria in such historic incidents as the personal relations with King Louis Philippe which probably averted a war with France in the early forties; in the later friendship with Louis Napoleon which helped to make the Crimean War alliance possible; in the refusal by the Queen to assent to a certain *casus belli* despatch during the American War which saved Great Britain from being drawn into the struggle; in her influence upon the Cabinet in connection with the Schleswig-Holstein question, which was exerted to such an extent (according to Lord Malmesbury) as to have averted a possible conflict with Germany.

The political power of the Crown and its wearer is proven to exist in the dismissal of Lord Palmerston for his rash recognition of the French *coup d'état*; in the occasional exercise of the right of excluding certain individuals from the Government—notably the case of Mr. Labouchere a decade ago; in such direct exercise of influence as the Queen's intervention in the matter of the Irish Church Disestablishment

CHAPTER II.

Early Years and Education of the Prince

THE married life of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort was one of the happiest recorded in history or known in the private annals of individual lives. It was a love-match from the first and it lasted to the end as one of those beautiful illustrations of harmony in the home which go far in a materialistic and selfish age to point to higher ideals and to conserve the best principles of a Christian people. His affection was shown in myriad ways of devoted care and help ; her feeling was well stated in a letter to Baron Stockmar—" There cannot exist a purer, dearer, nobler being in the world than the Prince." From such a union was born Albert Edward, the future King and Emperor, on November 9th, 1841. The Queen's first child had been the Princess Royal, and there was naturally some hope that the next would be a male heir to the Throne. There was much public rejoicing over the event which was announced from Buckingham Palace at mid-day of the date mentioned ; the Privy Council met and ordered a thanksgiving service ; the national anthem was sung with enthusiasm in the theatres and public places ; telegrams of congratulation poured in from Princes abroad and peers and peasants at home ; and *Punch* perpetrated verses which well illustrated the public feeling :

" Huzza ! we've a little Prince at last
A roaring Royal boy ;
And all day long the booming bells
Have rung their peels of joy."



KING EDWARD VII
In Highland Garb.

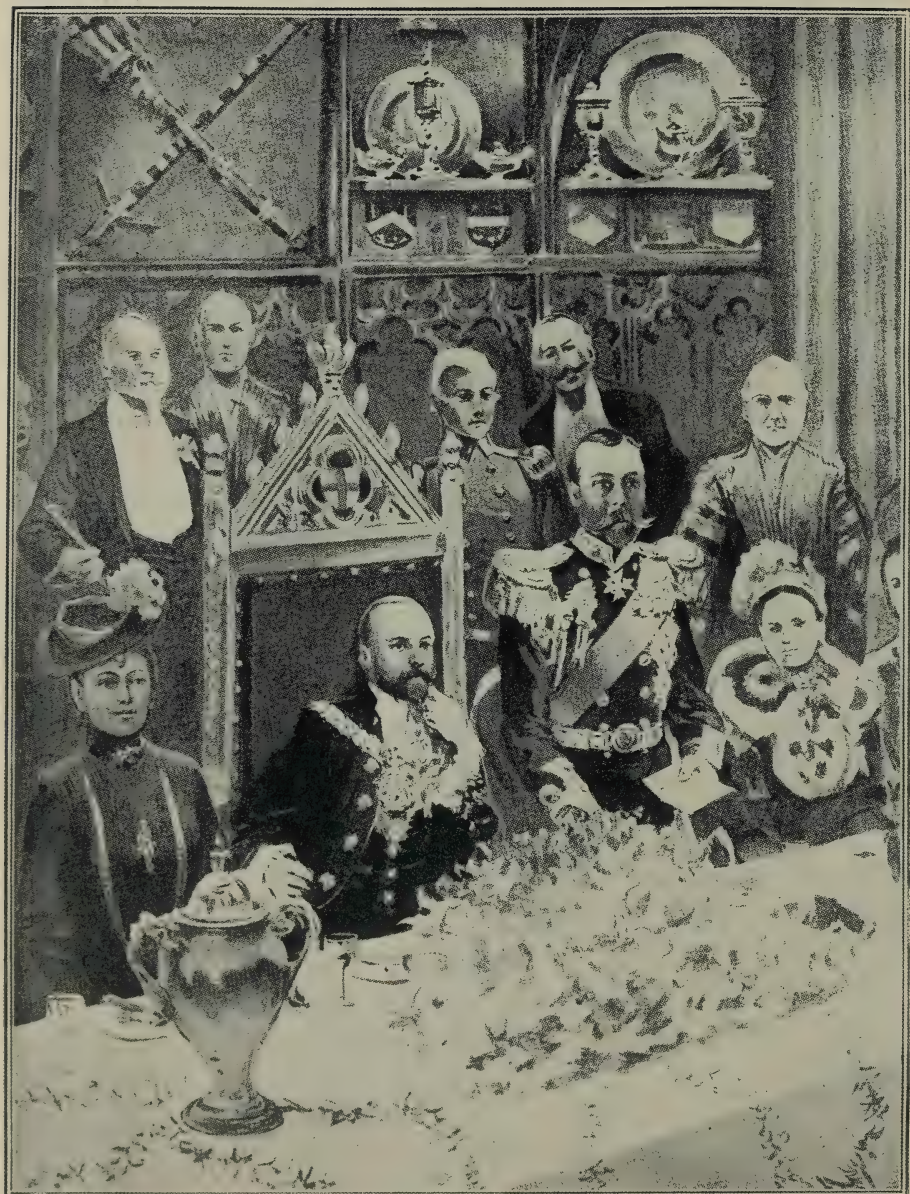


THE ROYAL LINE OF SUCCESSION AT THE TIME OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

Queen Victoria, Prince of Wales, Duke of York and Prince Edward.



KING EDWARD RECEIVING THE ADDRESS FROM THE UNIVERSITY DEPUTATION THROUGH LORD SALISBURY
AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE
February 23, 1901.



**H. R. H. PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES DELIVERING HIS SPEECH
AT GUILDHALL—5th December, 1901.**

The Prince of Wales expressed himself in a manner which gave unbounded satisfaction to the nation in regard to his impressions during the Royal tour.



**THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE EDWARD, PRINCE
ALBERT AND PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES**
Children of George, Prince of Wales.



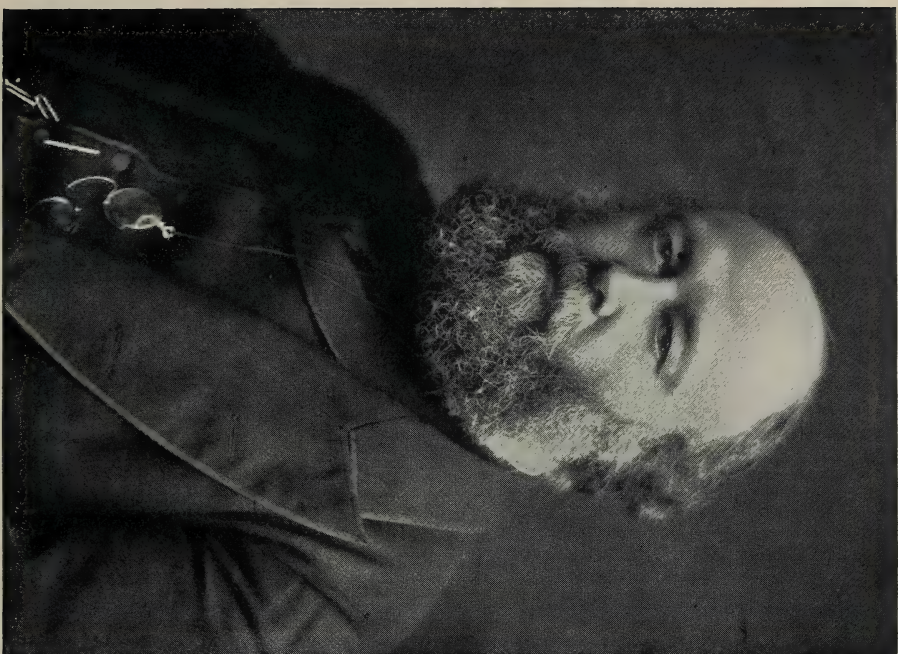
SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS
The Private Secretary of the King for many years.



H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, 1902



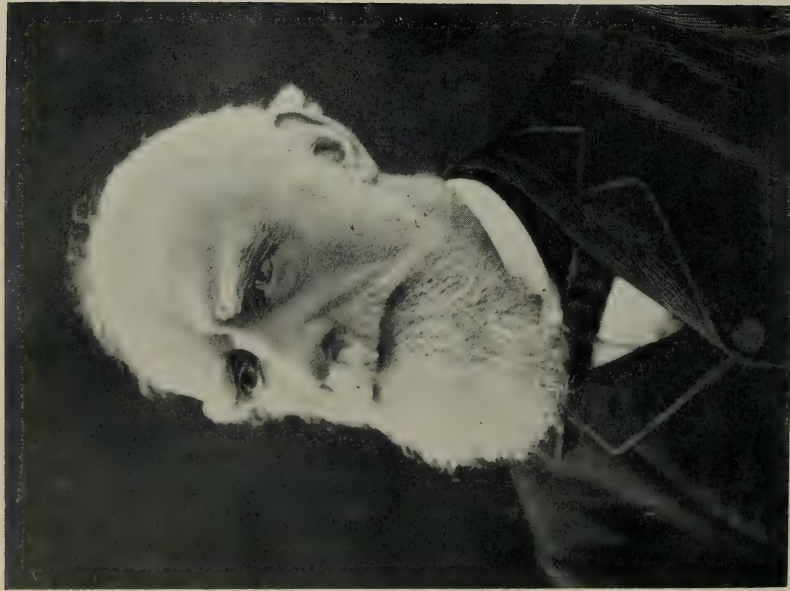
H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES, 1902



THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, K.G.
The King's Prime Minister in the United Kingdom.



THE RIGHT HON. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1895-1902.



DONALD A. SMITH
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL



THE MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA



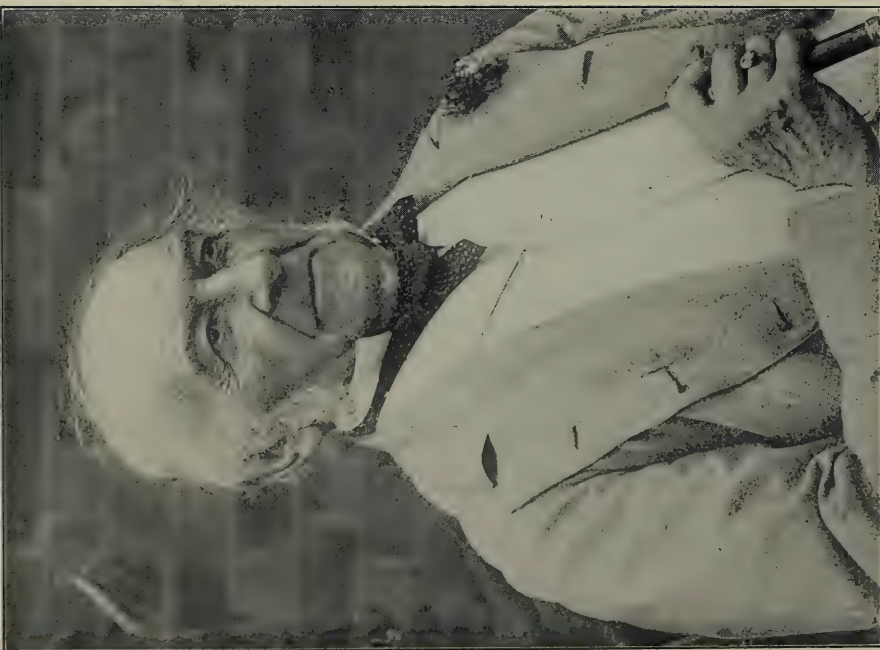
HAWARDEN CASTLE

The seat of Mr. Gladstone; visited by the Prince of Wales.



HATFIELD HOUSE

The seat of the Marquess of Salisbury; visited by the Prince of Wales.



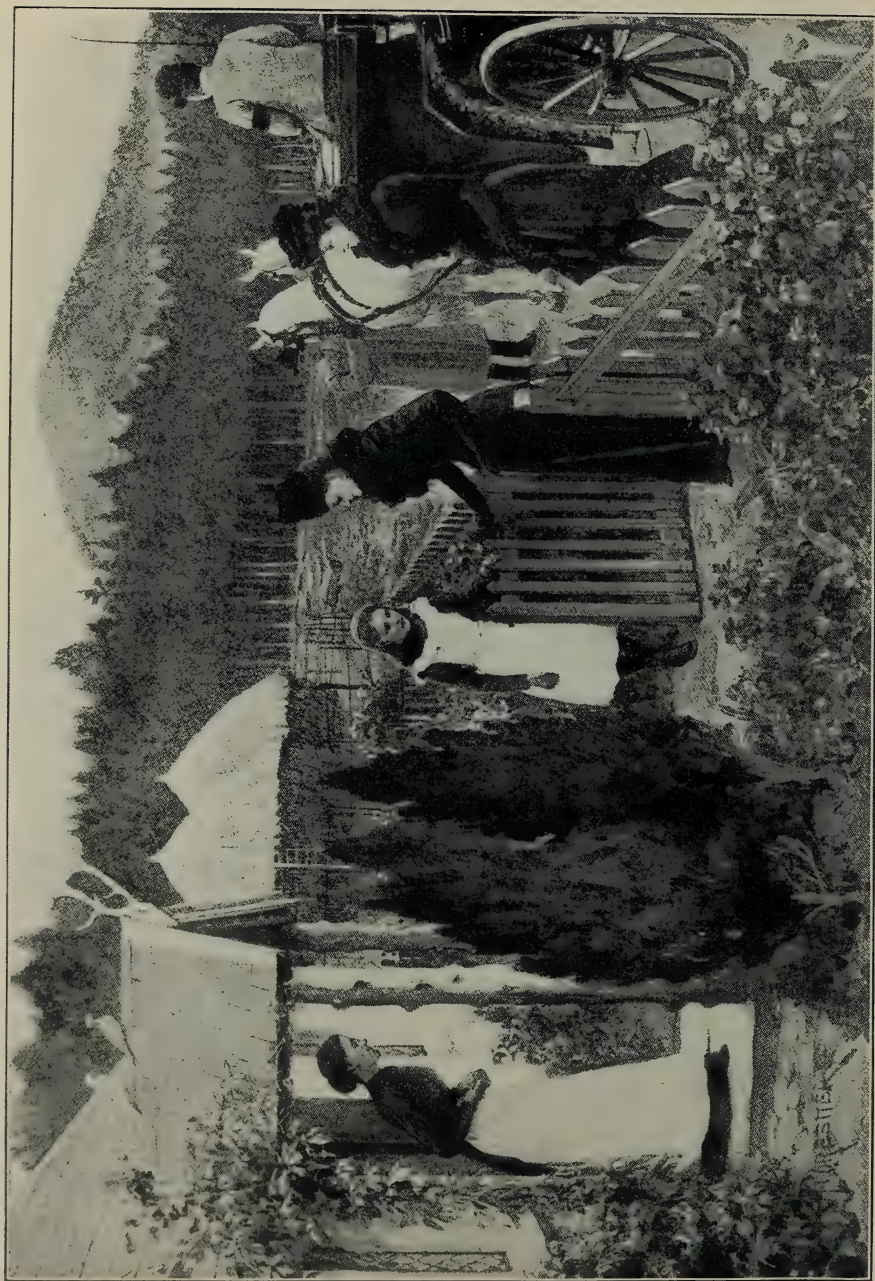
WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE
Three times Prime Minister of England under Queen Victoria.



BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD
One of Queen Victoria's great Prime Ministers.



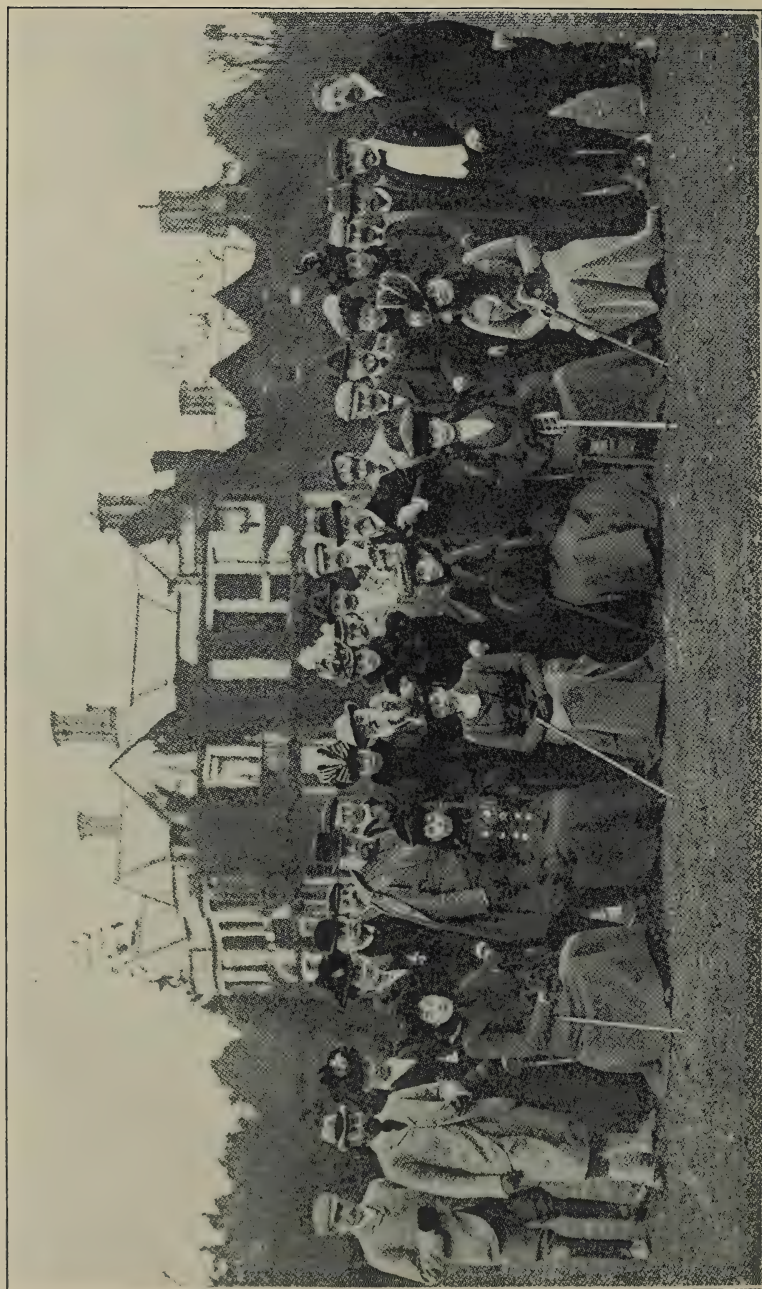
ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, AT BRUSSELS, APRIL 1900



THE QUEEN VISITING THE COTTAGE OF A TENANT NEAR BALMORAL



KING EDWARD VII WITH QUEEN ALEXANDRA GOING IN STATE TO THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT



A GROUP AT SANDRINGHAM PALACE

The favourite residence of the King while he was Prince of Wales. The King is at right of the centre, and the Duke of Cornwall at the left side of the picture.



ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT, THE FATHER OF EDWARD VII
From a painting by F. Winterhalter.



THE CORONATION CHAIR

Containing the Stone of Scone on which traditional Irish Kings, Scotch Kings and British Kings have been crowned.

On December 8th following, the little Prince was created by letters-patent Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester—the titles of Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Prince, or Great Steward of Scotland, being his already by virtue of his mother being the reigning Sovereign at the time of his birth. During six hundred years there had been from time to time a Prince of Wales. The first was the son of Edward I., but the title was never made hereditary, and there have been periods, totalling altogether 288 years, in which it lay dormant. The Black Prince was perhaps the best known of the line. The new Prince of Wales—destined to hold the designation for nearly sixty years and to make it one of the best known in the world—was solemnly baptized on January 25th, 1842, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the simple names of Albert Edward. The first was after his father, the second in memory of the Queen's father, the Duke of Kent. The scene was one of splendour, and the uniforms and glittering orders and gleaming gems and beautiful dresses harmonized well with the stately setting of the Chapel Royal.

THE GORGEOUS CHRISTENING CEREMONY

Besides the Royal party, which included Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, there were a throng of Ambassadors, Knights of the Garter, Members of the Privy Council, Peers and Peeresses, statesmen and heads of the Church. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford and Norwich were in special attendance, and the sponsors for the young Prince were the King of Prussia, the Duchess of Kent (proxy for the Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg), the Duke of Cambridge (proxy for the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha), Princess Augusta of Cambridge (proxy for Princess Sophia) and Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg. The cost of

this gorgeous christening ceremony and attendant functions was said to have been fully two million dollars. A part of this was, however, due to the entertainments accorded King Frederick William IV., who, as the chief Protestant monarch of the Continent, was given a particularly cordial and elaborate welcome. In connection with the christening of the future King it is interesting to note that an ecclesiastical newspaper, of Toronto, called *The Church*, referred to the event on March 19th, 1842, and declared that should the Prince live to be King he would be known as Edward VII. On February 3rd Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person with the following as the preliminary words in the Speech from the Throne: "I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God on account of the birth of the Prince, my son; an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness and has been hailed with every manifestation of affectionate attachment to my person and Government by my faithful and loyal people."

CHILDHOOD OF THE PRINCE.

The early events of the Prince's life were followed with much interest by the public and with a personal and individual feeling which grew in volume with the ever-increasing popularity of the young Queen. The Court in those years was a gay one and events such as the Queen's famous Plantagenet Ball of 1842; the state visit to King Louis Philippe of France in 1843; the coming of Nicholas I., Czar of all the Russias, to the Court of St. James in 1844, followed a little later by William, Prince of Prussia—afterwards William I. of Germany, and by a return visit of the King and Queen of the French; kept the social demands of the period up to a very high pitch. Yet the quiet, careful surroundings of an almost ideal home were given to the young Prince and to those who afterwards came to the family circle, by a mother who, in the

CHAPTER III.

Royal Tour of British America and the United States

THE first important public event in the career of the young Prince was one which, during forty years, has held a marked place in Canadian memories and a prominent place in Canadian and American history. In some respects the tour of the Prince of Wales, in 1860, through the scattered and disconnected Provinces of British America has wielded an influence far out of proportion to the contemporary judgment of the event ; beyond, perhaps, what the Queen and Prince Consort in their wise and patriotic policy of the time hoped to achieve. It was, in reality, the first break in the hitherto steady progress of the Manchester school theory regarding ultimate Empire disruption ; the first check given to the widely accepted doctrine that the Colonies were of no use except for trade and, in any case, were like the fruit which ripens only to fall from the parent stem.

Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Mr. Cobden, Lord Ashburton, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Derby, and many others, were at this time touched with the blight of these theories and to them there was no sense, and nothing but expense, in trying to cultivate Colonial loyalty or promote Colonial co-operation.

IMPERIAL CONDITIONS IN 1860.

To this school—and it was one embracing many able men and thinkers—trade was more important than any other consideration, and the greatest object of external policy was the

development of friendly relations with the United States. American extension of territory was not looked upon with alarm even when it took a slice of the Maine boundary and threatened trouble over that of Oregon. The Republic had not yet gone in seriously for high protection and did not, therefore, vitally touch the pockets of patriots who could not foresee, even in their keen regard for commerce and its development, that trade and territory were in the future to be most intimately related.

The Queen and Prince Consort did, however, understand something of the future of the Empire—dimly it might be but still effectively. It had been announced during the progress of the Crimean War that a Royal tour of British America might be arranged within a few years, and the Canadian Legislature, on May 14th, 1859, took advantage of the coming completion of the great Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, to tender a formal invitation to the Sovereign herself to be present at the opening ceremonies; to receive a personal tribute of the unwavering attachment of her subjects; and to more closely unite the bonds which attached the Province to the Empire. This unanimously-passed address was taken to London by Mr. Speaker Henry Smith, and the response elicited was most favourable to the indirect request of the Assembly and Legislative Council—the initiative in the matter being due to a motion by the Hon. P. M. M. S. Vankoughnet in the latter House. The Governor-General received a reply, dated January 30th, 1860, and signed by the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, which stated that Her Majesty greatly regretted that her duties at the Seat of the Empire would prevent so long an absence, but that it might be possible for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to attend the ceremony at a later date. “The Queen trusts that nothing may interfere with this arrangement for it is Her Majesty’s sincere desire that the young Prince, on whom the Crown of

this Empire will devolve, may have the opportunity of visiting that portion of her dominions from which this Address has proceeded and may become acquainted with a people in whose progress towards greatness, Her Majesty, in common with her subjects in Great Britain, feels a lively and enduring sympathy.'

THE PRINCE COMMENCES HIS TOUR.

Preparations were at once commenced in the British Provinces to properly receive the Royal guest. By the 9th of July all arrangements in England had been made, including the acceptance of an invitation to visit the United States—as a private gentleman under the title of Lord Renfrew. On that date the Prince sailed from Plymouth in the ship *Hero* after replying to a farewell address, when he declared that he was proceeding to “the great possessions of the Queen in North America with a lively anticipation of the pleasure which the sight of a noble land, great works of nature and human skill and a generous and active people must produce.” The Royal suite was composed of the Duke of Newcastle—practically guardian to the youthful Prince; the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen; General, the Hon. Robert Bruce; Dr. Auckland and two Equerries—Major Teesdale, V. C., and Captain Grey.

Newfoundland was first reached on July 23d. An enthusiastic reception was given to the Royal visitor at St. John's by ringing bells, lusty cheers, waving flags and evening illuminations. The Prince was received by the Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman, and then passed in procession through beautiful arches and decorations to Government House. A levée was held, many addresses received and a collective reply given, in which the Prince made the statement that “I shall carry back a lively recollection of the day's proceedings and your kindness to myself personally; but, above all, of these hearty demonstrations of patriotism which prove your deep-

CHAPTER IV.

The Royal Marriage

THREE years after the birth of the Heir to the British Throne, in one of the historic palaces of his family and country, there was born on December 1st, 1844, in a comparatively humble home at Copenhagen, the Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louisa Julia of Denmark. The house was called a palace, her father was Heir to the Throne of Denmark, and became King Christian IX. on November 15th, 1863, but the mansion was, none the less, a quiet and unostentatious place, and the Prince a personage with hardly more resources or a larger revenue than many an English country gentleman.

Simplicity and domesticity were the guiding principles of the Princess Alexandra's education and training. Her mother, the late Queen Louise of Denmark, was beautiful, graceful and clever, and seems to have possessed that love of home which is more rare than even the striking combination of qualities just mentioned. She was passionately fond of music, while Prince Christian was fond of drawing, and these subjects, together with languages and needle-work and all the essentials of the most simple home work and management, were taught to the girls who were respectively to become Empress of Russia, Queen of Great Britain, and Duchess of Cumberland in after years.

As the years passed on the Princess Alexandra became probably the most beautiful girl in the Courts of Europe, and one of the least known outside a limited family circle. When hardly seventeen, and at a period in which the marriage of the

young Prince of Wales was being seriously thought of by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, he chanced to see a portrait of the Princess. There seems to be no doubt that it was purely by accident—unless the wise and far-seeing Prince Consort indirectly controlled the incident—and that the picture of the lovely young girl, smiling from out of simple surroundings and a simple costume, had an immediate effect. He kept the photograph, and a little later saw a miniature of the Princess at the home of a friend. In a surprisingly short time the Prince had heard that the original of the picture was “the most beautiful girl in Europe,” and was on his way to Prussia to attend the military manœuvres of the season. The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark happened to be travelling in the vicinity at the time.

THE PRINCE MEETS PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

On September 24th, 1861, the Prince of Wales and his party met the Danish Royal party in the Cathedral of Worms, and the former had a first glance at his future wife. Then followed a few days at the Castle of Heidelberg, where they were all guests together, and about which a note in Prince Albert's *Diary* of September 30th says that “the young people seem to have taken a warm liking for each other.” Less than three months after this entry the writer had passed away, but the sad event only made the widowed Queen more anxious for her son's marriage. Further meetings occurred at the Princess Frederick's—the English Crown Princess—and elsewhere, and on September 9th, 1862, the betrothal took place; although it was not publicly announced until November 8th. The Prince was then just twenty-one and the Princess not yet eighteen, and it was understood that some months would elapse before the marriage. Meanwhile, in August, Queen Victoria had first met and been charmed by her future daughter-in-law at the Laacken Palace of the King of the Belgians.

The Danish people were naturally delighted at the news, and, poor as they were in a national sense, they at once subscribed a total sum of £8,000 to constitute what was called the People's Dowry. This the Princess accepted with cordial thanks to the nation, but asked that a substantial portion of it be allotted to provide a dowry for six poor girls whose weddings should take place on the same day as her own.

THE COMING OF THE PRINCESS.

Meantime the English people were expressing their pleasure at the news in various ways. The House of Commons voted the Prince of Wales a yearly income of £40,000 and his bride-to-be £10,000 for herself. Including the £40,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall this made a reasonable sum, while Sandringham and Marlborough House were allotted as Royal residences—requiring, however, much remodelling and improvement. Preparations of the most elaborate and splendid sort were made to welcome the lovely Danish Princess and into these arrangements the whole people seemed to throw themselves with mingled excitement and pleasure.

In the little Copenhagen palace this turmoil was hardly known; the preparations certainly were not comprehended; and the quiet family were preparing in the most simple way for the great occasion—not the least excitement of the moment being the fact of their all going to England together. The wedding day was fixed for the 10th of March, and a few days before this the Princess left Denmark for her new home; passing over carpets of flowers strewn in her way by pressing and cheering crowds of affectionate people; receiving addresses everywhere, and smiles and tears and good wishes from simple peasants, who had decorated even their hedgerows and who made the departure look like a triumphal procession. Then King Frederick VII., presented her with a necklace of

diamonds and a facsimile of the Dagmar Cross—that precious relic of early days and of the first Christian Queen of Denmark.

The Princess arrived in the Thames on board the *Victoria and Albert*—which had been escorted from Flushing by a squadron of war-ships—on the morning of March 1st, and was welcomed at Gravesend by an outburst of enthusiasm which literally astounded her. A stately and formal reception she had, of course, anticipated but the splendour of what actually appeared, the elaborate character of the preparations, the surprising interest shewn by the people, were indeed revelations of the changed conditions into which the bride of the Heir Apparent had come. At Gravesend the dense crowds which lined the shores, or at least some portion of them, saw a sight which has been well described as pretty—“A timid girlish figure, dressed entirely in white, who appeared on the deck at her mother’s side and then retiring to the cabin, was seen first at one window then at another, the bewildering face framed in a little white bonnet; the work of her own hands.”

HER RECEPTION IN ENGLAND

When the Prince’s yacht approached and he was seen to rush across the gangway, catch his bride in his arms and kiss her, the delight of the onlookers was unconstrained. As the Royal couple landed, girls strewed flowers under their feet. Then followed the glittering procession from Gravesend to London and thence to Windsor through long lines of decorated houses, garlanded and festooned roadways, flashing sabres and gorgeous uniformed soldiers. In London the streets were packed with people; triumphal arches, banners and devices were everywhere. In the poorer streets, in the homes of the artisan and the factory girl, there was the same effort to show pleasure in the happiness of the Princess and appreciation of her grace and beauty as there was in the great

residential squares. At Eton there was a triumphal arch and a loyal gathering of enthusiastic boys ; at Windsor the Queen received the Princess and conducted her to the suite of rooms which had been lately occupied by the Princess Alice. The first part, the popular reception, was over and it had proved how accurately the Poet Laureate had grasped the situation when he wrote of "the sea-king's daughter from over the sea" and gave that lordly command to the nation :

"Welcome her ; thunders of fort and of fleet !
Welcome her ; thundering cheer of the street !
Welcome her ; all things youthful and sweet !
Scatter the blossoms under her feet."

CELEBRATION OF THE MARRIAGE.

The marriage was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on March 10th, the ceremony being performed by Dr. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester and Chester and by Dean Wellesley of Windsor. The Queen, owing to the Prince Consort's recent death, took no part officially but looked on from the Royal closet. The historic Chapel was a blaze of colour and jewels and the wedding guests numbered nine hundred of the highest rank and station and reputation in the land. Mr. Speaker Denison, afterwards Lord Ossington, in his *Diary* gives a description of the scene. "It was a very magnificent sight—rich, gorgeous and imposing. Beautiful women were arrayed in the richest attire, in bright colours, blue, purple, red, and were covered with diamonds and jewels. Grandmothers looked beautiful: Lady Abercorn, Lady Westminster, Lady Shaftsbury. Among the young, Lady Spencer, Lady Castlereagh, Lady Carmarthen, were bright and brilliant. The Knights of the Garter in their robes looked each of them a fine picture. As each of the Royal persons, with their attendants, walked up the Chapel, at a certain point each

CHAPTER V.

Early Home Life and Varied Duties

DURING the years immediately succeeding his marriage the career of the Prince of Wales was one of initiation into the responsibilities of home life and the duties of public life. It was a period of moulding influences and a round of functions—some perfunctory, some pleasant. It was a time of trial for a very young man placed in a very high position, and with temptations which might easily have led him into temporary and even permanent forgetfulness of the responsibilities of the future. Several causes, apart from his own natural strength of character, combined to avert such a result. The sympathetic and gracious character of his wife and the perfection of management and detail which she introduced into the home life of Sandringham and the more public and social life of Marlborough House, were factors of importance. The recollection of his father's teachings and high ideals and the knowledge of his Royal mother's character and devotion to principle were important influences. The growth of family ties had its effect, and, finally, the shock of a sickness in 1871, which brought him to the verge of death and showed him the loving affection of the nation, completed the process of education in that difficult and dangerous road which the youthful Heir to a great Throne must always travel.

Of the Princess of Wales in these years it is hard to speak too highly. Fond of domestic life, retiring by disposition and character, caring more for husband and family than for all the glitter and glory of the world's greatest functions or positions,

she yet lived in the blaze of a continuous publicity without possible or actual criticism and with a ceaseless and ready charm of manner, a never-failing courtesy to high and low, an ever-increasing popularity. Amid all the innumerable duties and difficulties of her position there has never been a visible mistake committed. The right people have been cultivated and encouraged; the wrong people treated in a way which could not be resented nor misunderstood. The right thing has been said so often that it has come to appear the natural thing. An atmosphere of ideal refinement has always surrounded her, and its subtle influence has pervaded many a brilliant home and circle where other influences might easily have prevailed. In a time when calumny would attack an Archangel, and when its bitter barbs have been known to reach even the humanly perfect life of Queen Victoria, no shadow has ever crossed the curtain of her character. Of her tact—a quality which she possesses in common with the Prince of Wales—stories are innumerable, and of her quiet, unostentatious, continuous charity and natural kindliness of heart there are as many more.

A BUSY MARRIED LIFE

The married life of the Prince and Princess was a busy one. Sandringham had to be remodelled and various public duties attended to by the Heir-Apparent. One of the first visitors at their country home was the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, who had been so intimately associated with the education and early life of the Prince, and who was destined to always possess the privilege of a personal friend. Of this Easter Sunday, following the wedding, Dean Stanley wrote in his *Diary* that “the Princess came to me in a corner of the drawing-room with Prayer Book in hand and I went through the common service with her, explaining the peculiarities and the likenesses and differences from the Danish service. She was most simple and fascinating. My visit to Sandringham

gave me intense pleasure. I was there for three days. I read the whole service, preached, then gave the first English Sacrament to this 'angel in the Palace.' I saw a great deal of her, and can truly say she is as charming and beautiful a creature as ever passed through a fairy tale."

THE PRINCE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

One of the first public appearances of the Prince of Wales after his marriage was attendance at the Royal Academy Banquet on May 2nd, 1863. Sir Charles Eastlake, the President, proposed the usual loyal toast, and in responding the young Prince is said to have spoken in a particularly clear and pleasing manner. Of the important personal event to which reference had been made he declared that neither the Princess nor himself could "ever forget the manner in which our union has been celebrated throughout the nation." Amongst the other speakers were Lord Palmerston, Mr. W. M. Thackeray and Sir Roderick Murchison. The first really important public event in the Prince's life at this period was the presentation of the freedom of the City of London on June 8th. Invitations had been issued to a couple of thousand of the most eminent persons in the public, social and diplomatic life of the country and exceedingly costly preparations were made for the reception, and for the ball and banquet which followed. The Prince and Princess of Wales were accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Princess Mary of Cambridge and other Royal personages. The Princess was clad in white, with a coronet and brooch of diamonds and a necklace of brilliants—the one her husband's wedding present and the other that of the City of London. The reply to the address and presentation was very brief but appropriate and the events which followed were remarkable for their splendour and air of general joyousness.

CHAPTER VI.

Travels in the East

BEFORE he came to the Throne the Prince of Wales had long been the most travelled man in Europe. He had visited every Court and capital and centre upon that Continent ; he had toured the North American Continent from the capital of Canada to the capital of the United States and from the historic heights of Quebec to the great western centre at Chicago ; he had visited the most noted lands of the distant East.

FROM EUROPE TO AFRICA.

In 1862, his first visit to Egypt and the Holy Land had taken place, and now, six years later, he was to make a more imposing and important tour of those and other countries in the company of his wife. On November 17th, 1868, the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their three eldest children and by Lady Carmarthen, General Sir W. Knollys, Lieut.-Col. Keppel and Dr. Minter, left for the Continent and reached Compiègne on the morning of the 20th inst., in order to pay a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French. An incident of the hunt which took place that afternoon was the rush of a stag at the Prince who, with his horse, was completely knocked over. Amongst the shooting party were Marshal Bazaine, the Baron Von Moltke, the Marquess of Lansdowne and other well-known men of the day. After a stay of a few days here and at Paris the Royal party proceeded on their journey and reached Copenhagen on November 29th. The birthday of the Princess was celebrated two days later in her old home.

Stockholm was reached on December 16th, and a visit of some days' duration paid to the King of Sweden. On December 28th the Prince and Princess were back again with the Royal family of Denmark and attended a State Ball at the Christianborg Palace. In the middle of January they embarked in the yacht *Freya*, and at Hamburg the Royal children were sent home in charge of Lady Carmarthen, Sir William Knollys and Colonel Keppel. At Berlin, on January 17th, they were welcomed by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia—the Princess Royal of England—and by Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador. On the following day His Royal Highness was invested with the famous order of the Black Eagle by the King of Prussia. Amongst the limited number of Knights Grand Cross who were present at the Chapter were the Baron Von Moltke, General Von Roon, Count Von Waldersee, and Count Von Wrangel. From Berlin, where the Prince and Princess were joined by those who were to accompany them on their further journey and including Colonel Teesdale, V. C., Captain Ellis, Lord Carington, Mr. Oliver Montague, Dr. Minter and the Hon. Mrs. William Grey, the Royal party went to Vienna which was reached on January 21st. At the station they were received by the Emperor Francis Joseph and various members of the Austrian Royal family together with Prince Von Hohenlohe and Lord Bloomfield, the British Ambassador. State visits, dinners, the theatre, skating and a private visit to the King and Queen of Hanover in their retirement at Hietsing, constituted the programme of the next few days. Vienna was left on January 27th, and from Trieste, on the following day, sail was made on board H. M. S. *Ariadne* and Alexandria reached on February 3rd.

TRIP UP THE NILE.

After their formal reception at Alexandria by Mehemet Tewfik Pasha, Shereef Pasha, Mourad Pasha, Sir Samuel

Baker and others, the Prince and Princess proceeded to Cairo where they were warmly welcomed by the Khedive, and met by the Duke of Sutherland and his son, Lord Stafford, Professor Owen, Colonel Marshall and the special correspondent, Dr. W. H. Russell. The latter gentlemen joined the Royal party and were to proceed with them on the journey up the Nile together with Prince Louis of Battenberg and Lord Albert Gower. Before starting on this voyage, however, the Prince and Princess were privileged in witnessing the curious Procession of the Holy Carpet and the departure of a portion of the annual stream of pilgrims for Mecca. The Princess and Mrs. Grey were also invited, on February 5th, to dine at the Harem with the Khedive's mother and the ceremonies, as described by Mrs. Grey in her *Diary* of the tour, were exceedingly interesting. A multitude of smartly dressed female slaves in coloured satin and gold; services of silver and gold; dishes of the most peculiar and varied composition and taste; music by bands of girls and dances by other bands of women—some of whose motions were described by Mrs. Grey as graceful and others as “simply frightful;” drinks of curious character and pipes and cigarettes with holders ornamented by masses of precious gems; costumes which partook of both the Eastern and Western character; jewels and gold in every direction and upon every possible kind of object—such were some of the things seen during the visit. In the evening of the same day the Royal couple and suite went to the theatre, and afterwards the Prince had supper with the Khedive at the Palace of Gizerek, accompanied with elaborate ceremonies and a succession of dancing spectacles.

Meanwhile, every care had been exercised by the Khedive in preparing comforts for the Royal guests up the Nile. The chief barge was occupied by the Prince and Princess and the Hon. Mrs. Grey, who was in attendance upon the latter; a second was occupied by the Suite; a third by the Duke of

Sutherland's party; a fourth was used as a store-boat and contained 3,000 bottles of champagne, 20,000 bottles of soda-water, 4,000 bottles of claret and plenty of ale, liquors and light wines. Sir Samuel Baker, who was at this time Governor of the Soudan region, accompanied the Prince and had with him an abundance of guns and nets for capturing crocodiles, etc. During the slow progress up the river there was plenty of sport, and His Royal Highness won fine specimens of spoonbills, flamingoes, herons, cranes, cormorants, doves, etc.

THEY VISIT SITES OF ANCIENT CITIES.

During the early part of the trip there was not much that was interesting; apart from the shooting expeditions which were undertaken from time to time. The sight of frightened children, timid women, labouring slaves, mosques and villages of huts and occasional ruins of more or less interest were all that was visible along the low banks of the river as they passed. The caves, or grottoes, of Beni Hassan were visited on February 10, and the life of ancient peoples seen in a panorama of carved monuments. Then came a more beautiful, cultivated and populous part of the region watered by the Nile. Thebes, Luxor, Karnak, however, were names and places which made up for much. For two days, ending February 19th, the heir to a thousand years of English sovereignty wandered amidst these tombs and monuments of the rulers of an African empire which had wielded vast power and created works of wonderful skill and genius three, and five thousand years before. The great hall and colonnades and pillars of Karnak, the obelisk of Luxor, the famous tombs of the Kings, the Temples of Rameses, the colossal statues of Egyptian rulers, were visited by daylight, and, in some cases, the wondrous effect of Oriental moonlight upon these massive shapes and memorials of a mighty past was also witnessed.

Philæ with its interesting ruins, Assouan with its modern history, Korosko, Deré, the early capital of Nubia, the great Temple at Aboo Simbel, were seen, and, finally, after the Prince had killed his first crocodile, on February 28th, and the party had made an uncomfortable trip across a hot waste of desert, Wady Halfah was reached on March 2nd, and the journey back was commenced. On their return a special trip was made by the Prince and Princess to the Pyramids of Ghizeh, accompanied by Mehemet Tewfik, the Khedive's son, with an escort from Cairo. The Prince ascended the biggest of the Pyramids and the party was royally entertained afterwards in a pavilion specially erected for the purpose.

INTERESTING RUINS ARE VISITED.

The Prince and Princess also visited the Royal chambers in the great Pyramid. A delightful drive to Cairo followed, and the party soon found themselves comfortably installed in the Esbekiah Palace. On the following day a visit was paid to the great Mosque where lie the revered bones of Mehemet Ali, under an embroidered velvet catafalque. One of the graceful minarets was ascended and a splendid panorama of the city seen. On March 18 the Tombs of the Caliphs, with their picturesque but ruined mosques, were visited, and in the evening the theatre was attended, in company with His Highness, the Khedive. A visit to the Baulak Museum followed and was rendered thoroughly interesting by the presence of the learned Orientalist, Marriette Bey, who showed the Prince and Princess a bust of the Pharaoh "who would not let the children of Israel go," and one of the other Pharaohs, who was a friend of Moses. Sir W. H. Russell is authority for the statement that the slightly incredulous smile of the Princess brought out a most concise, learned and convincing explanation of history and hieroglyphics in this connection.

On the evening of March 19th the Khedive gave a State Dinner in honour of his Royal guests at the Garden Kiosk of the new Palace of Gizeh. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, those present included all that was eminent in the life of Egypt, the viands were served upon the richest plate, the native fireworks sent up afterwards were most attractive. The Hon. Mrs. Grey, in her *Diary*, says that "standing in the outer marble court, with its beautiful Moorish arches and its pillars of rich brown colour, their bases and capitals profusely and brilliantly decorated, and looking on every side at the tastefully illuminated gardens, the effect produced was indeed most splendid and carried one at once back in imagination to one of the scenes you read of in the *Arabian Nights*. It is quite impossible to describe it, but I shall never forget this beautiful sight." The writer then goes on to describe the splendid architecture and tasteful furniture of the building and rooms. Most of the latter were decorated in white and gold, with myriads of mirrors, rich silk curtains and furniture with all the soft and brilliant colourings of the old Arabesque style. There were fountains everywhere, and the floors were inlaid marble, porphery and alabaster.

Following this function came a visit to the British Mission School, where the Princess greatly charmed the children; a state visit to the races in a carriage drawn by six horses, and with coachmen and postilions wearing most gorgeous liveries of scarlet and gold. The Suite were also splendidly equipped in regard to carriages and outriders, and the streets were lined with troops. The races were well conducted and the general ceremonies of the occasion worthy of Ismail, the Khedive. This was to have been the last function prior to departure for the Suez Canal, but it was now decided to accept the pressing invitation of His Highness and stay three days longer. Following upon this decision came a series of visits paid by the Princess of Wales to the wives, or harems, of

certain distinguished Egyptian gentlemen, and, finally, to the harem of the Khedive.

Amongst the places visited were the homes of Murad Pasha, Abd-el-Kader Bey and Achmet Bey. On March 23d the Princess, with a couple of attendant ladies, visited the Khedive's mother—the real ruler of his harem. It was a sort of Eastern drawing-room function, with slaves in brightly-coloured dresses everywhere about, and a number of Princesses, or daughters and relations of the Khedive, present, together with many other ladies of Egyptian rank and position. Mrs. Grey described them as mostly pretty—which was not, in her experience, the case as a rule—and as looking cheerful and happy. In the evening the Princess attended a State Dinner given by the four wives of the Khedive at the Palace of Gizerek. The presence of innumerable slaves, coffee and pipes, music and cherry jam served on a large gold tray with a gold service inlaid with diamonds and rubies, were the initial features of the entertainment. At dinner the guests sat on chairs instead of on the floor, as at a previous affair of the kind, but still had to pull the meat from the turkey with their fingers, while the odour of garlic and onions in many of the dishes was very unpleasant. There was some singing during the meal, with music and Oriental dancing after it. Meanwhile the bazars had been visited privately by the Princess; the people having no idea who the inquiring and interested European lady was.

THE PRINCE ATTENDS THE KHEDIVE'S RECEPTION.

On the same day the Prince of Wales attended in state at a formal reception held by the Khedive, and thus conferred a somewhat marked compliment upon one who was not actually an independent Sovereign. He was accompanied by the Marquess of Huntly and the Earl of Gosford, who had just arrived from India on their way home, and proceeded through

the streets in all the pomp of scarlet and gold outriders, troops in brilliant uniforms and a general environment of state which compelled unusual respect from the impassive Oriental onlookers. Royal honours were given to the Prince on his arrival, and he was met by some 5,000 troops and the strains of the British national anthem, while the Court itself was brilliant in blue and gold uniforms and rich in the luxuriance of gold and gems upon every possible article of service or personal use. In the evening the Prince dined with his Vice-regal host on a yacht in the river, and the Minister of Finance gave a brilliant banquet, at which were present the great officers of state, such as Shereef Pasha, Zulfikar Pasha, Abdallah Pasha and others, together with British visitors or members of the Royal suite, such as Lord Carington, Lord Huntly, Lord Gosford, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Sir Samuel Baker and Colonel Teesdale, V. C.

This event closed the visit to Cairo and, after formal farewells on the following morning, the train was taken for Suez, where the Royal visitors were received by the Governor and M. de Lesseps. In the morning they left for Ismaila amidst all possible honours, and accompanied by the great canal promoter. There a triumphal arch had been erected and a crowd of people and troops were found lining the route through the city. They were driven out to the Khedive's chalet on Lake Timsah, where dinner was served and the night spent, and thence back to Ismaila, and, in a steamer, down the Suez Canal to Port Said. The great enterprise was not then completed, and, in fact, the opening of the canal did not take place for many months, but the Royal tourists were fortunate in seeing the pioneer activities of creation in full operation and of being able to understand something of the immense initial difficulties which had been overcome by the genius and energy of De Lesseps.

Alexandria was reached on March 27th, and visits were

CHAPTER VII.

Serious Illness of the Prince

FOLLOWING his return from foreign travel and the fulfilment of a brief round of public functions and duties came the now historic and really eventful illness of the Prince of Wales. It was a critical period in his career. Boyhood, youth and the first flush of manhood were gone ; his marriage had taken place and his family been born into a position of present and future importance ; his own training in public duties and experience in foreign travel and observation had been completed up to a very high point of efficiency. The one element which seemed to be a little lacking was that of a full appreciation of his own responsibility to the nation and the Empire. The brilliant light which blazed around the Throne could find no fault in the actual performance of any duty ; but the critical eye and caustic pen had been prone for some years to allege an overfondness for pleasure and amusement and the pursuits of social life.

Whether true or false in its not very serious origin this impression had been studiously cultivated in certain quarters at home which had an interest in the theoretical flash-lights of republicanism ; and extensively propagated abroad by cabled falsehoods and magnified incidents until actual harm had been done to the reputation and character of the young Prince amongst those who did not know him and could never actually expect to know him except through the journalistic food upon which they were fed.

On the other hand, the English people had hardly learned to appreciate the important place filled by the Prince of Wales in the community, in the daily life of the nation, in the hopes

of his future subjects, and deep down in the hearts of the masses. Something was apparently needed to develop those two lines of feeling—one personal and the other national—and this came in the illness which struck down the Prince in the closing months of 1871. During the Autumn he had paid a visit to Lord Londesborough at Scarborough, and, although not feeling well, nothing was supposed to be seriously wrong. From there the Prince had gone to stay with Lord Carington at Gayhurst and thence returned to Sandringham where he became decidedly ill. The *Times* of November 22nd was compelled to state that His Royal Highness was suffering from “a chill resulting in a febrile attack” which had confined him to his room. On the following day a bulletin signed by Doctors Jenner, Clayton, Gull and Lowe stated that the Prince was suffering from typhoid.

ORIGIN OF THE ILLNESS.

Amid the anxiety caused by this announcement every one wondered where the disease had been contracted, and ere long it was known that all the guests of Lord Londesborough at the time of the Royal visit had become more or less indisposed; that the hostess herself was seriously ill; that the Earl of Chesterfield, one of the recent guests, was down with typhoid and, finally that Blegg, the Prince's groom, had caught the same disease. Ultimately both peer and peasant died, and the seriousness of their illness as it developed in the public eye added to the gradually growing excitement over the condition of the Heir-Apparent.

The growth of popular feeling in the matter was evidently deep and serious. Bulletins stating that the symptoms of the fever were severe but regular continued for a time amid ever-increasing manifestations of interest and, as the weeks passed slowly by and the Queen had gone to the bedside of her son and something of the devotion of his wife to the sick Prince

became known, this feeling grew in volume. Meanwhile the Princess Alice had also come to lend her brother the sympathetic touch and knowledge of nursing for which she was so well known. For a brief moment on December 1st, the patient roused from his delirium sufficiently to remark that it was the birthday of the Princess, and for a week thereafter the news of improvement in his condition was good. Then came a crisis when the fever had spent itself while the patient had also become worn out. It was impossible to say whether he could live another day. The Royal family were summoned to Sandringham on December 9th, and on the following day (Sunday) prayers were offered up in all the churches of the land and in many other countries, by request of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the morning, the Vicar at Sandringham Church received a note from the Princess of Wales : " My husband being, thank God, somewhat better, I am coming to church. I must leave, I fear, before the service is concluded that I may watch by his bedside. Can you say a few words in prayer in the early part of the service, that I may join with you in prayer for my husband before I return to him ? "

THE CRISIS AND THE RECOVERY.

On December 11th the *Times* stated that " the Prince still lives, and we may, therefore, still hope." During the following days crowds in every town surrounded the bulletins and waited in the streets for the latest newspaper reports ; and the Government found it necessary to forward medical statements to every telegraph office in the United Kingdom as they were issued. On the 14th of the month a favourable change seemed apparent, and on the 16th the Prince had a quiet and refreshing sleep. On the following day the Royal family went to church, where, by special request, the Royal patient and his dying groom—Blegg—were prayed for together. The latter died within a few hours, but not before the Princess had

found time to visit him and comfort his relations. Slowly, but steadily, from that time on the Prince began to make headway towards recovery, though it was not until Christmas Day that the danger was thought to be past and his Royal mother could express her feeling to the nation in a letter which was made public on December 26th: "The Queen is very anxious to express her deep sense of the touching sympathy of the whole nation on the occasion of the alarming illness of her dear son, the Prince of Wales. The universal feeling shown by her people during these painful, terrible days, and the sympathy evinced by them with herself and her beloved daughter, the Princess of Wales, as well as the general joy at the improvement of the Prince of Wales's state, have made a deep and lasting impression on her heart which can never be effaced."

CELEBRATION OF HIS RECOVERY.

The recovery of the Prince took the usual course of the disease and was protracted in character; but on January 14th the last bulletin was issued. The Princess of Wales and the Princess Alice had been his nurses throughout this trying time, and they had never seemed to weary in their devoted care. Nine days after the issue of the last bulletin Dr. William Jenner was gazetted a K. C. B. and Dr. William W. Gull a baronet. There were rumors at this time that the patient had been at one stage actually *in extremis*, but had been saved by one of those sudden inspirations which sometimes constitute so important a part of medical practice, and which consisted in a vigorous and continuous application of old champagne brandy over the body until returning animation had rewarded the doctor's efforts. The 14th of December, the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death and the day upon which the actual turning point in the disease took

place, was commemorated by a brass lectern in the Parish Church of Sandringham, which bears the following inscription :

To the Glory of God.

A Thank-Offering for His Mercies.

14th December, 1871.

Alexandra.

“When I was in trouble I called upon the Lord, and He heard me.”

The good news from Sandringham was received throughout the country with expressions of the most unbounded popular satisfaction ; and the announcement that an opportunity would be afforded of returning public thanks to the Almighty for his mercy was universally approved. The day for the National Thanksgiving was finally settled for February 27th, and St. Paul's Cathedral as the place ; but before that time came Dr. Stanley—who had now become Dean of Westminster—suggested a private visit to the Abbey and a personal expression of his feelings by the Prince. This was done in absolute privacy, with only the Princess and a few members of the Royal family present. A sermon was preached by the Dean in which, as he told an intimate friend, he was able for once to say what he wished to say.

THE NATION UNITED IN A COMMON SYMPATHY.

Many of the papers of the country commented upon the event with much the same freedom as the Dean was able to use on this occasion, and it seemed to be felt that the unbounded solicitude and affection so evidently and profoundly shown for the Prince had given a certain right of counsel to the nation. It was generally admitted that the illness had disclosed to the people as a whole something like an adequate knowledge of their own convictions in connection with the monarchy and concerning its maintenance as a permanent and powerful institution of the realm. Whatever

might be the abstract ideas held by individuals in times when Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir Charles Dilke were preaching republicanism and Mr. Chamberlain was suspected of harbouring the same opinions, it had become apparent that the subjects of the Queen in Great Britain were practically a unit in their preference for a constitutional monarchy and in their personal devotion to the Crown and the Royal family. In addition to the event having awakened the nation to the strength of its own sentiment in this regard, it was also believed that an important influence would be found to have been exerted upon the Prince of Wales—a steadying sense of responsibility resulting from holding such a place as he did in the hearts of his countrymen.

THE PUBLIC THANKSGIVING OF THE NATION.

The *Illustrated London News* well embodied this thought in the following comment: "Doubtless what has occurred during the last few weeks has also a meaning for the Heir Apparent to the Throne. No man of the slightest sensibility can witness the emotional effusion of a great nation towards himself without being deeply impressed with the responsibilities of his position. The Prince comes back to the British people from the brink of the tomb, and they who most pathetically lamented his danger hail his return to health with devout thanksgivings and acclamations of joy. Can there be a more powerful incentive to that course of future action which will commend him to their approbation and their love? That he will recognize and respond to it, we cannot allow ourselves to doubt." One of the interesting incidents of the illness was the fact that when the announcement was made that His Royal Highness might only survive a few hours his obituary was, of course, prepared and put in type in all the leading newspaper offices in the land to an extent varying from the pages of a metropolitan daily down to the half dozen columns of the Provincial press. Proofs of the obituaries were, it is

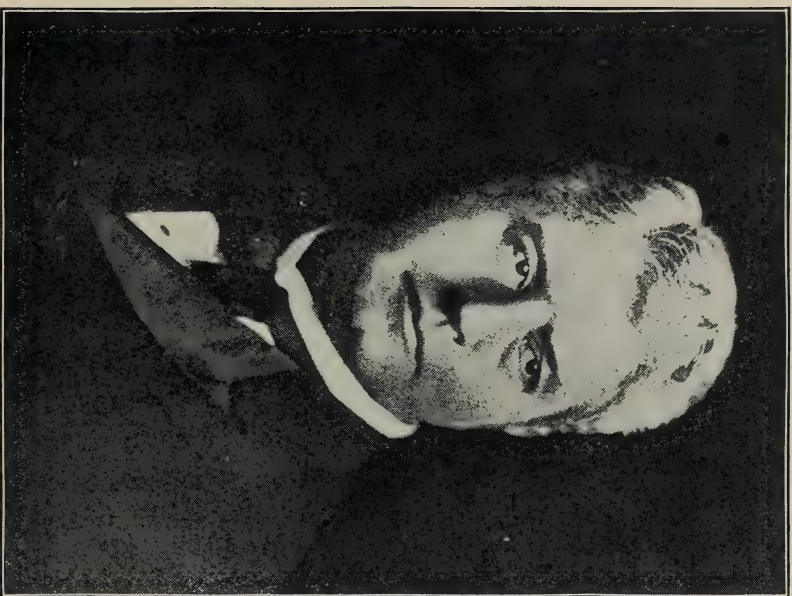
understood, afterwards collected and sent to the Prince, who had them pasted into an immense scrap-book at Marlborough House.

The Thanksgiving Day celebration commenced on February 27th at 12 o'clock, when Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princess Beatrice and Prince Albert Victor of Wales, drove through the gates of Buckingham Palace. There were nine Royal carriages in the procession, containing a number of ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold and Prince George of Wales. With the latter was the Marquess of Aylesbury, Master of the Horse; Mr. Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons; Lord Hatherley, the Lord Chancellor. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, headed the procession as it passed slowly through Pall Mall, Charing Cross, the Strand, Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill to St. Paul's Cathedral. The streets were lined with dense masses of people, while every shop-window, doorstep, portico and available roof were black with cheering throngs. Decorations there were of every sort and range—squalid or simple or splendid—but all representing pleasure and loyalty. Along Fleet Street and the Strand they took the form of an actual canopy of banners, standards, streamers and strings of flowers. Venetian masts, flying pennons, countless trophies and miniature shields, with varied mottoes and many kinds of loyal wishes, were seen all along the route. A band of school children numbering 30,000 sang the National Anthem in Green Park, while soldiers lined the roadway from the Palace to the Cathedral. Hearty and enthusiastic cheers greeted the Royal party, and the Queen and Princess were described as looking bright and happy, and the Prince as being pale, but not thin. The Queen wore a black velvet dress trimmed with white ermine, the Princess of Wales was in blue silk covered

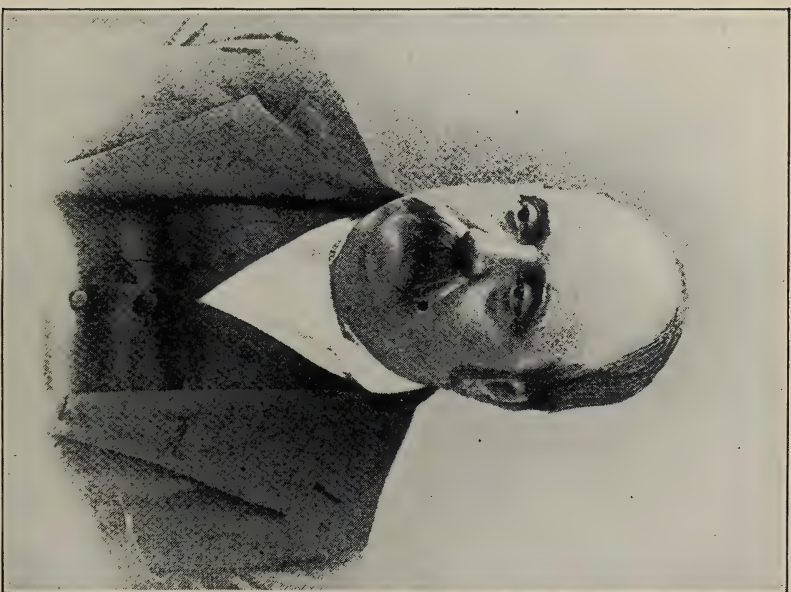
with black lace, and the Prince was in the uniform of a British General and wearing the orders of the Garter and the Bath.

At Temple Bar the Queen was formally received by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and the city sword handed to Her Majesty and returned in the usual way. At one o'clock the Royal party arrived at the Cathedral and passed up a covered way of crimson cloth to the steps, where they were received by the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the officers of Her Majesty's Household. The vast interior of the building had been arranged to accommodate 13,000 persons, and was crowded to the doors. Space under the dome was reserved for the Queen, the Royal family, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Corps Diplomatique and the distinguished foreigners, the Judges and the dignitaries of the law, the Lords Lieutenant and Sheriffs of Counties, the representatives of universities and other learned bodies. The choir was reserved for the Clergy, and the place assigned to Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses was slightly raised, made into a kind of pew and covered with crimson cloth.

The Royal procession as it moved up the aisle included, besides the members of the Royal family, such well known officials and members of the Court as Major-General Lord Alfred Paget, Lieutenant-General Sir John Cowell, Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, General Sir William Knollys, Rear-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr, the (late) Lord Methuen, General Lord Strathnairn, the Marquess of Aylesbury, the Viscount Sydney, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Lady Churchill, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the Countess of Morton and Lord Harris. Most of the great names and great personages of England were present at this function. There were 200 Peers and Peeresses; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and fourteen Bishops; nearly every member of the



THE RT. HON. EDMUND BARTON, P.G.
The Kings Prime Minister in Australia.



THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE H. REID, M.P., P.C.
Leader of His Majesty's Royal Opposition in the Australian
Parliament of 1901.



THE RT. HON. RICHARD J. SEDDON, P.C.
The King's Prime Minister in New Zealand.



THE EARL OF HOPETOWN
The King's representative in Australia.



H. M. THE QUEEN WITH HER DAUGHTERS AND
GRANDCHILD

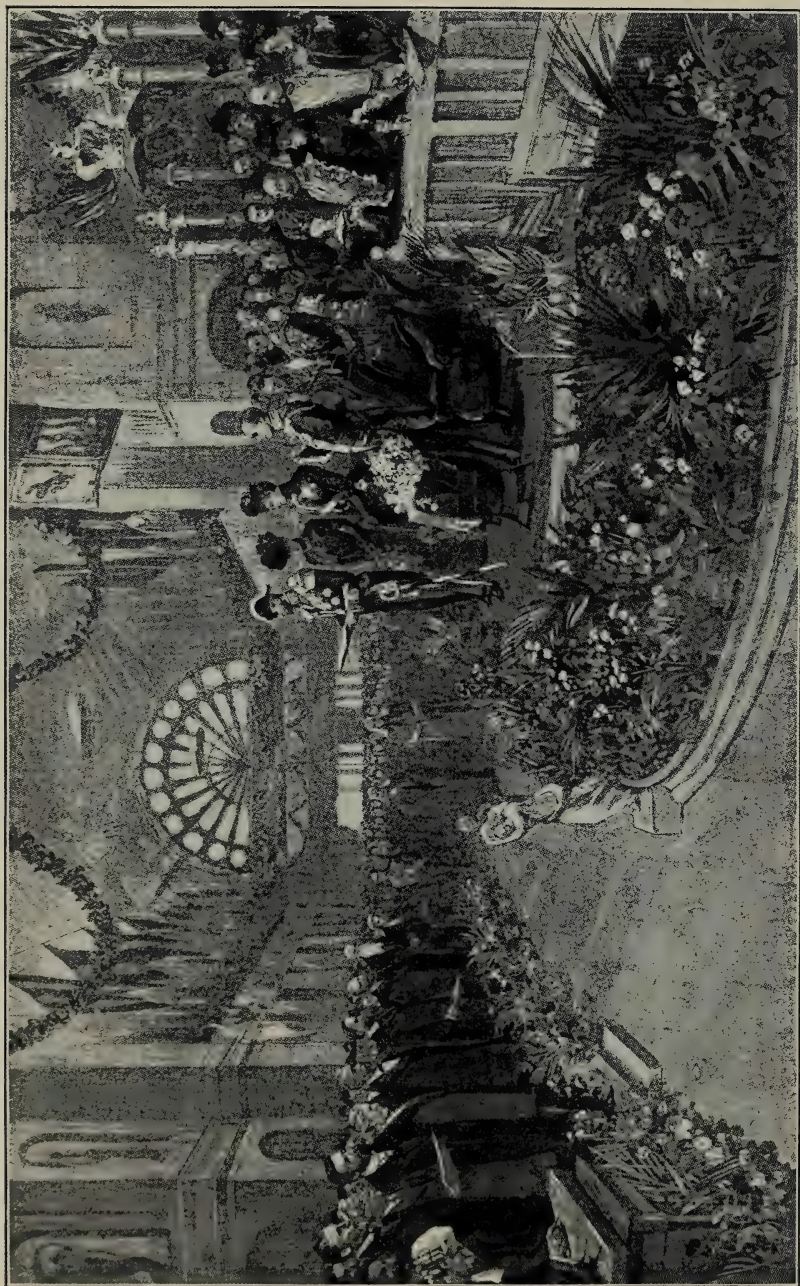


H. M. THE KING, PAST GRAND MASTER, AND THE DUKE OF
CONNAUGHT AS NEW GRAND MASTER OF MASONS



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK AT TORONTO, CANADA

October 10, 1901.

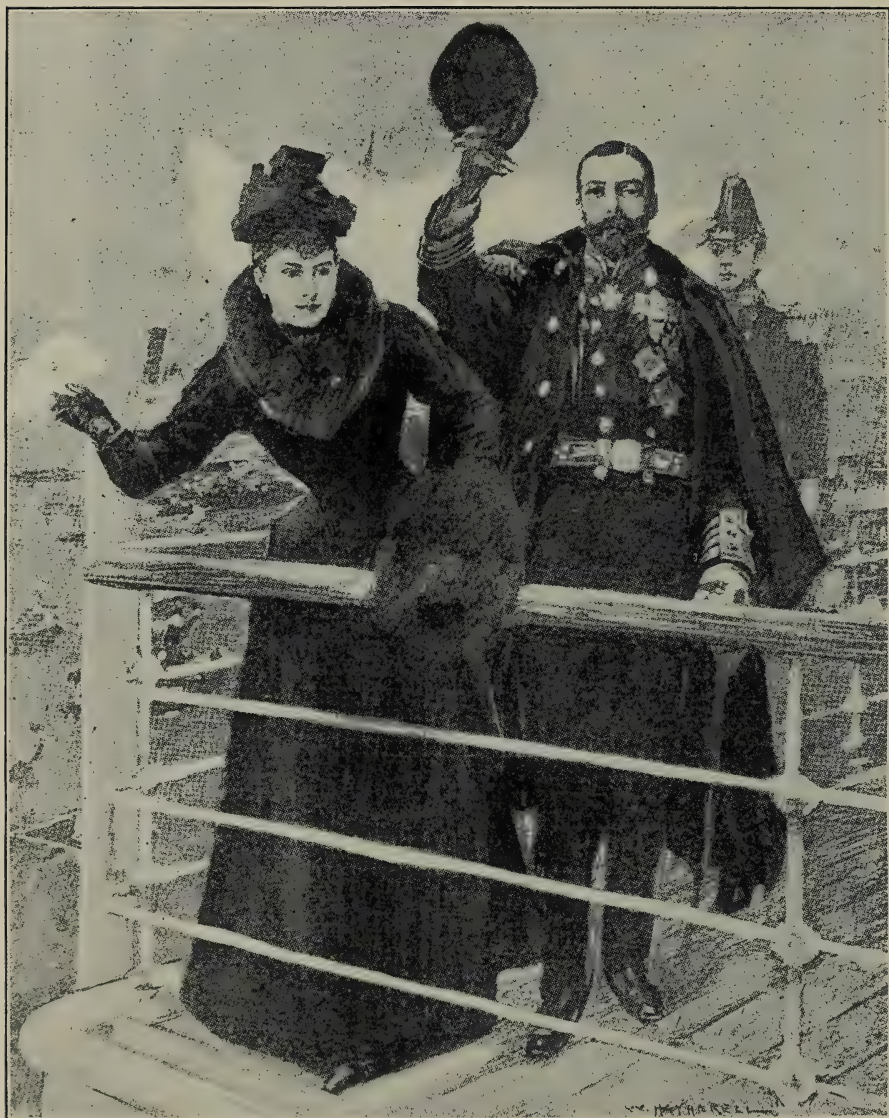


OPENING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF UNITED AUSTRALIA BY THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK

The Duke delivered a speech from the throne in the Exposition Building at Melbourne.



THE DEPARTURE OF THE "OPHIR" FROM PORTSMOUTH
With the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall starting on their tour around the Empire, March 16, 1901.



**THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK ON THE BRIDGE OF
THE "OPHIR"**

They are leaving England on their tour around the Empire and waving farewell to King Edward and his party, who were on the "Albert and Victoria."

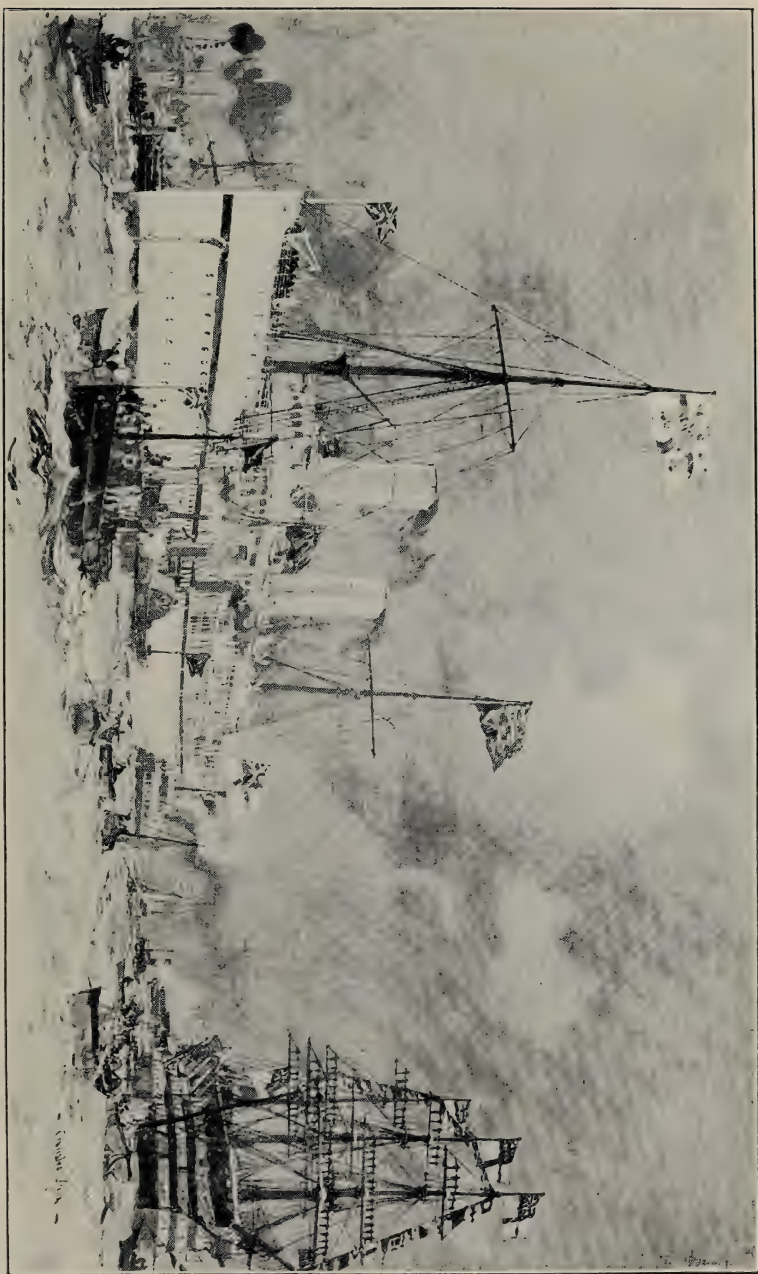


THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK AT ADEN

Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Governor and an address was presented on Good Friday, 1901.

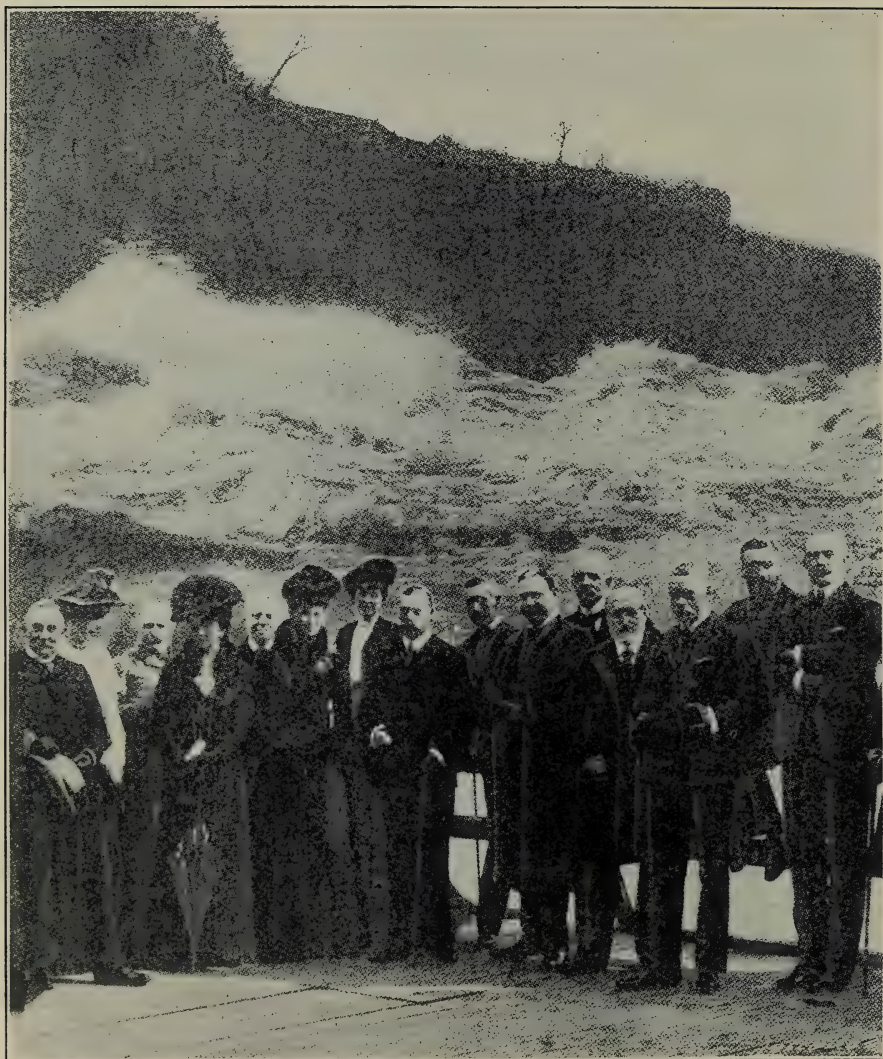


THE WELCOME TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK AT
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA



THE ARRIVAL OF THE "OPHIR" IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR

On the return of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York from their tour around the Empire.

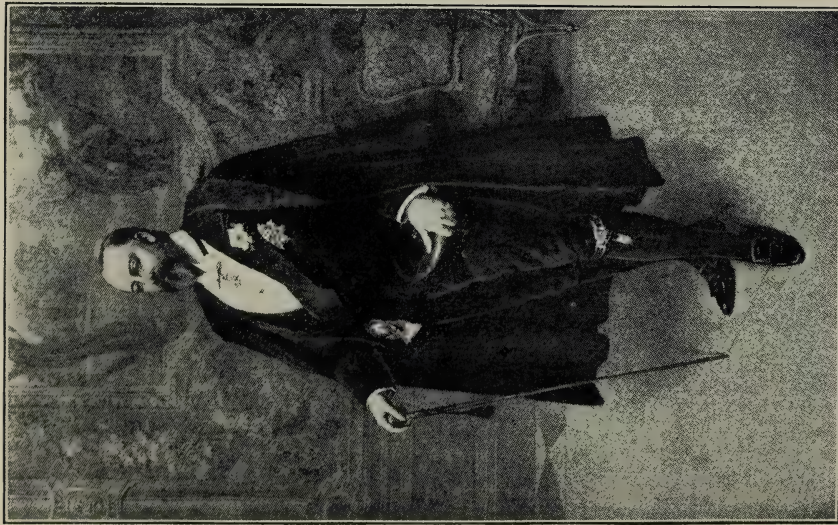


THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK AT NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA
October 13, 1901.



KING EDWARD VII AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA

At the opening of Parliament, February 14, 1901.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER



H. M. KING EDWARD VII AND HIS GRANDSON
PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK AND CORNWALL
HEIR PRESUMPTIVE TO THE THRONE



LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON
The King's representative in India.



LORD MILNER OF CAPE TOWN
The King's representative in South Africa.



WILLIAM II OF GERMANY



NICHOLAS II OF RUSSIA



EDWARD VII OF ENGLAND



OSCAR II OF SWEDEN



VICTOR EMANUEL OF ITALY



WILHELMINA I OF HOLLAND



FRANZ JOSEPH I OF AUSTRIA



ALFONSO XIII OF SPAIN

CHAPTER VIII.

The Prince of Wales in India

TO make a Royal tour of the vast British possessions in Hindostan was an inspiring idea. To constitute the Crown a tangible evidence of Imperial power and a living object and centre of Eastern loyalty and respect was a policy worthy of Mr. Disraeli and of the statecraft in which he had once declared imagination to be an essential ingredient. To precede this action by the purchase of the Suez Canal shares in order to safe-guard the pathway to the Indian Empire and to succeed it with such an impressive appeal to Oriental individualism and personal loyalty as the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India were strokes of statesmanship such as no other Englishman of that time was capable of initiating.

INCEPTION OF THE PROJECT.

In Bombay, when the project was finally in full fruition, the Prince of Wales told a distinguished audience that "it had long been the dream of his life to visit India," and there seems no room to doubt that it was a part of the original plan mapped out by the keen perceptions of the Prince Consort for the education of his eldest son. It was unquestionably suggested to the former by Lord Canning, when Governor-General of India in the wild days of the Mutiny, but the idea necessarily slumbered until the young Prince was old enough to undertake the heavy duties involved.

By that time his father had passed away; the old-time rule of the East India Company was gone; a new and greater India had expanded in territory and population; while the

loyalty of its native Princes had become a constant marvel to other peoples. Yet there were causes of discontent and grounds for trouble. The myriad masses of Hindostan did not yet fully understand who was ruling over them, nor had they ever fully comprehended how the rule of the Company passed away. The word "Queen" had to them an Eastern significance which did not exactly compel respect, and that personal side of Government which means so much to the Oriental mind had never been brought home to them. The assassination of Lord Mayo proved the possibilities of greater trouble, and there was always the danger of Russian aggression and the existence of border warfare. In the winter of 1874, therefore, the question of a Royal tour was seriously considered, and some correspondence passed between the authorities concerned. To send the Heir to the Throne on such a visit was a unique project, and there were various difficulties to overcome. India was accustomed to visitors of the type of Alexander the Great, of Timour, Baber, Mahmoud of Ghuznee and Nadir Shah; but a peaceful progress of the foreign Heir to its Throne was another matter. Brief and hasty visits to some of its Princes had been made in recent times by Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the King of the Belgians and the Duke of Edinburgh, but there had never been a state tour of the country with all its accompaniments of splendour and costliness, the danger from fanatics and the trying changes of climatic conditions.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TOUR.

It was not an easy matter to arrange, and the probabilities are, that if the Prince of Wales had not himself insisted that it was his duty to go, the project might ultimately have been abandoned. He had by this time come to fill so important a place in the public eye and in the external functions of Sovereignty that his absence for six months, or more

was a serious consideration. The preliminary obstacles, however, were overcome, and on the 16th of March, 1875, the Marquess of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, announced that the visit would take place, and a little later the *Times* stated that Sir Bartle Frere would accompany His Royal Highness. The former was widely known in India through administrative duties admirably performed in Bombay and the North-West Provinces. The Duke of Sutherland, a much respected nobleman, was selected as one of the suite, together with Lord Suffield, head of the Prince's Household; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ellis, Equerry to the Prince, and who had served in India; Major-General (Sir) D. M. Probyn, V.C., who arranged the details regarding horses, transport and sporting; Mr. Knollys, who has since been so well known as Sir Francis Knollys, the Prince's Private Secretary; Lord Alfred Paget, an old man and most attached friend to the Prince; the Rev. Canon Duckworth, who went as Chaplain; and Dr. Fayrer, who attended in the capacity of guardian to the Prince's health, and afterwards became a well known physician and Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., F.R.S., etc.

The Earl of Aylesford, Lord Carington and Colonel Owen Williams were invited, as personal friends of the Prince of Wales, to join the party, while Lieutenant the Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., who had accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh on his preceding hasty visit, also lent his experience and unflagging gayety to the suite, and was aided by Lieutenant Augustus Fitz-George of the Rifle Brigade. Mr. Sydney Hall was the official artist of the tour; Mr. Albert Grey (afterwards Earl Grey) was Private Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere; and the present Sir William Howard Russell was a special correspondent with the nominal duties of Honorary Private Secretary to the Prince. When Parliament met various questions were asked as to whether the expenses of the tour were to be charged to the British or Indian Governments; whether the

Prince would represent the Queen ; whether he would supersede the Governor-General for the time being, etc. On July 8th Mr. Disraeli made a full statement for the first time in connection with the subject. He alluded to the previous travels of the Prince of Wales and expressed the opinion that they were the best form of education for a Royal personage. But the rules and regulations and etiquette which sufficed for the Prince in Canada and other countries would not do in India. One important difference was the probably costly character of the ceremonial presents which would have to be exchanged between the visitor and his hosts amongst the native Princes. Money would have to be granted for this, and the sum of £30,000 had been casually estimated for the purpose. The estimate of the Admiralty for the expenses of the voyage and corresponding movements of the fleet was £52,000. He would ask for a vote of £60,000. The Prince would go as the Heir Apparent to the Crown and be the formal guest of the Viceroy from the time of setting foot upon Indian soil. The expenses of the tour were to be charged to the Indian Budget. This statement created some criticism, while the very small amount proposed for expenditure caused still more comment. As a matter of fact, the Prince did not exceed, in the end, the comparatively small amount voted.

THE JOURNEY COMMENCED.

On Sunday, October 10th, a farewell sermon was preached at Westminster Abbey by Dean Stanley, who expressed the hope that the visit might leave behind it "on one side the remembrance of graceful acts, kind words, English nobleness, Christian principles, and on the other awaken in all concerned the sense of graver duties, wider sympathies, loftier purposes." On the following day the Prince left London amid marked popular demonstrations of respect and regard, and with every evidence of a deep public interest shown by

the press of the country. At Dover thousands of people cheered the Prince farewell. He took the boat for Calais, accompanied by the Princess, who, however, did not land, but returned home next morning. At Paris he was accidentally met by President MacMahon, who was leaving on the train for another place, and welcomed to France; officially he was received by Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador. On the following day His Royal Highness lunched with Marshal MacMahon at the Elysée. This visit and the ensuing journey through Turin, Bologna and Ancona to Brindisi was carried out in a private and non-official capacity. Nevertheless, at every station there were officials, guards of honour and crowds of people to see the special go through and to do honour to the traveller. The bulk of the Royal suite followed the Prince a little later, and on October 16th the whole party met at Brindisi and the voyage proper commenced.

WELCOMED BY THE KING OF THE GREEKS.

Later in the same day H. M. S. *Serapis*, under the command of Captain the Hon. H. Carr-Glyn, accompanied by the Royal yacht *Osborne*, left Brindisi, and two days later the Prince was being welcomed in Athens by the King of the Hellenes—Otto I—and by a picturesque Court clad in the attractive costumes of the nation. Visits to the Acropolis and to the country house of the King were followed by a State banquet at the Palace, which gathered together all that was eminent in modern Grecian life, glittering with laces, orders and decorations, and including some young men who have since become famous—Tricoupi, Delyannis, Commoundourus and Zaimés. Illuminations of the city ensued, and in the morning, after a Royal reception, the Prince left Athens through crowds of people, who seemed a little more demonstrative than had been the case at first. On October 20th the Piræus was left behind

CHAPTER XVII.

Accession to the Throne

THE death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward were the first and perhaps the greatest events in the opening year of the new century. Before the formal announcement on January 18th, 1901, which stated that the Queen was not in her usual health and that "the great strain upon her powers" during the past year had told upon Her Majesty's nervous system, the people in Great Britain, in Canada, in Australia, in all the Isles of the Sea and on the shores of a vast and scattered Empire, had become so accustomed to her presence at the head of the State and to her personality in their hearts and lives that the possibility of her death was regarded with a feeling of shocked surprise.

During the days which immediately followed and while the shadow of death lay over the towers of Windsor, its influence was everywhere perceptible throughout the press, the pulpit and amongst the peoples of the Empire—in Montreal as in Winnipeg, in busy Melbourne and in trouble-tossed Cape Town, in Calcutta and in Singapore. When the Prince of Wales, on Thursday evening, the 22nd of January, telegraphed the Lord Mayor of London that "My beloved mother, the Queen, has just passed away," the announcement awakened a feeling of sorrow, of sympathy and of Imperial sentiment such as the world had never seen before in such wide-spread character and spontaneous expression.

Yet there was no expression of uneasiness as to the future; no question or doubt as to the new influence and power that must come into existence with the change of rulers; no fear

that the Prince of Wales, as King and Emperor, would not be fully equal to the immense responsibilities of his new and great position. Perhaps no Prince, or statesman, or even world-conqueror, has ever received so marked a compliment ; so universal a token of respect and regard as was exhibited in this expression of confidence throughout the British Empire.

THE EMPIRE'S CONFIDENCE IN THE NEW KING.

Public bodies of every description in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and other British countries rivalled each other in their tributes of loyalty to the new Sovereign as well as of respect for the great one who had gone. The press of the Empire was practically a unit in its expression of confidence, while the pulpit, which had during past years, expressed itself occasionally in terms of criticism, was now almost unanimous in approval of the experienced, moderate and tried character of the King. The death which it was once thought by feeble-minded, or easily misled individuals, would shake the Empire to its foundations was now seen to simply prove the stability of its Throne, and the firmness of its institutions in the heart of the people. The accession of the Prince of Wales actually strengthened that Monarchy which the life and reign of his mother had brought so near to the feelings and affections of her subjects everywhere.

On the day following the Queen's death the new Sovereign drove from Marlborough House to St. James's Palace ; accompanied by Lord Suffield and an escort of the Horse Guards. He had previously arrived in London from Windsor at an early hour accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Balfour and others. The streets were densely crowded with silent throngs of people ; crape and mourning being visible everywhere, and the raised hat the respectful recognition accorded to His Majesty. Later

in the day the people found their voices and seemed to think that they could cheer again. At St. James's Palace the members of the Privy Council had gathered to the number of 150 and were representative of the greatest names and loftiest positions in British public life.

THE KING ADDRESSES THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Members of the Royal family, the members of the Government, prominent Peers, leading members of the House of Commons, the principal Judges and the Lord Mayor of London—by virtue of his office—were in attendance. Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour; the Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, Portland, Northumberland, Fife and Argyll; the Earls of Clarendon, Pembroke, Chesterfield, Cork and Orrery and Kintore; Lord Halsbury, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Knutsford, Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. St. John Brodrick, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Mr. W. H. Long, M. P., Lord Ridley, Sir. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir J. E. Gorst, the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Goschen, Mr. H. H. Asquith, Lord Pirbright, Lord Selborne, Sir R. Temple, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, Sir Drummond Wolff, Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Stalbridge, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, Mr. John Morley, Earl Spencer and Earl Carrington were amongst those present. After the Council had been officially informed by its President of the Queen's death and of the accession of the Prince of Wales, the new Sovereign entered, clad in a Field Marshal's uniform, and delivered, without manuscript or notes, a speech which was a model of dignity and simplicity. Its terms showed most clearly both tact and a profound perception of his position and its importance was everywhere recognized:

“Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords and Gentlemen: This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved

mother, the Queen, and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and, I think I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained. I need hardly say that my constant endeavour will be always to walk in her footsteps. In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me I am fully determined to be a constitutional Sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people.

I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever to-be-lamented, great and wise father, who by universal consent is I think, and deservedly, known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone. In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life.'

After the oath of allegiance had been taken by those present, the proclamation announcing the accession of the new Monarch was signed by the Duke of York—now also Duke of Cornwall,—the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor of London, and the other Privy Councillors present. The Houses of Parliament met shortly afterwards and the members took the oath of allegiance, while all around the Empire the same ceremony was being gone through in varied tongues and many forms and strangely differing surroundings. There was wide-spread interest in His Majesty's choice of a name, and the designation of Edward VII was almost universally approved—the exceptions being in certain Scotch contentions that the numeral could not properly apply to Scotland as a part of Great Britain. The name itself reads well in English history. Edward the Confessor, though not included in the Norman chronology, was a Saxon ruler of high attainments, admirable character and wise laws. Edward I, was not only a successful sol-

CHAPTER XIX.

The Empire Tour of the New Heir to the Throne

IF Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, had been enabled at different times in his career to visit various portions of his future realms and to create influences and receive impulses which have told for good in the upbuilding of the British Empire, his son and heir was destined to make a tour in 1901 which was still more impressive in character and influential in import. The single visits of the Prince of Wales to India and Canada were made in days when they partook of an almost pioneer character, and they were chiefly important in moulding crude opinions into a more matured and organized form. The tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York was, on the other hand, a result of clearly developed conditions of Colonial power; an embodiment of existing aspirations toward Empire unity; an expression of the loyalty existing between Mother Country and the Colonies and toward the Crown and British institutions.

ORIGIN OF THE TOUR.

It was on September 17th, 1900, that the Colonial Office first announced the assent of Her Majesty the Queen to the request presented by the combined Australian Colonies that H. R. H. the Duke of York should open their newly-established Parliament in the spring of 1901. It was stated in this announcement that "Her Majesty at the same time wishes to signify her sense of the loyalty and devotion which have

prompted the spontaneous aid so liberally offered by all the Colonies in the South African war and of the splendid gallantry of her Colonial troops." After the death of the Queen it was feared that the time might not be considered opportune for so distant a journey by the Heir to the Throne, but on February 14th, 1901, the King announced in his speech to Parliament that the proposed Australian trip would not be abandoned, and that it would be extended to the Dominion of Canada. "I still desire to give effect to her late Majesty's wishes * * * as an evidence of her interest, as well as my own, in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas.'

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO MELBOURNE.

As finally constituted the Royal suite consisted of H. S. H. Prince Alexander of Teck, brother of the Duchess; Lord Wenlock, a former Governor of Madras; Lieutenant Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, so well known as the Private Secretary for many years of the late Queen Victoria; Sir John Anderson, a prominent official of the Colonial Office; Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, the eminent journalist and author; Captain, the Viscount Crichton, and Lieutenant, the Duke of Roxburghe, who acted as Military Aides; the Hon. Derek Keppel and Commander Sir Charles Cust, R. N., who acted as Equerries; the Rev. Canon Dalton as Chaplain; Commander Godfrey-Tansell, R. N., A. D. C., and Major J. H. Bor, A. D. C.; Lady Mary Lygon, Lady Catharine Coke and Mrs. Derek Keppel as Ladies-in-Waiting to the Duchess. Chevalier de Martino, a marine artist; Mr. Sidney Hall and Dr. A. R. Manby were also attached to the staff. On March 7th the Duke of York—who had now become also Duke of Cornwall—left Portsmouth accompanied by his wife and his large suite to make a nine-months' tour of the Empire; to cover a distance of 50,000 miles by sea and shore under the

British flag; and to meet with varied experiences and an enthusiasm of popular welcome which stamped the whole journey as the most remarkable Royal progress on record.

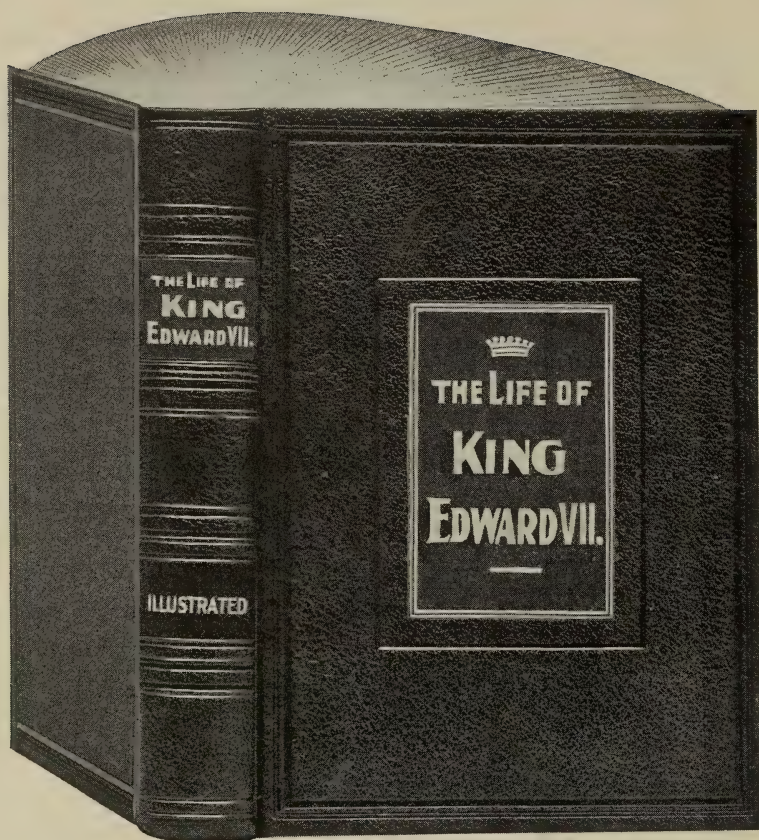
Three days after leaving Portsmouth the *Ophir*, which was commanded by Commander A. L. Winslow, most luxuriously fitted up and accompanied by H. M. S. *Junio* and the *St. George*, sighted the coast of Portugal, sailed into sunny waters off the shores at Lisbon and reached Gibraltar on March 13th, where the Royal visitors were welcomed by General Sir George White, of Ladysmith fame, and who had been Governor for about a year. From the Rock the *Ophir* was escorted by two other ships of the Royal Navy to Malta, where Admiral Sir John Fisher and the Mediterranean fleet helped to render the welcome interesting and imposing, and from thence to Port Said and through the Suez Canal to Aden. Here a picturesque reception was given to the Duke and Duchess in a pavilion festooned with lights and filled with Indian and Arab ladies in robes of silks, officers in white uniforms, the Sultans of two tributary States and their dusky retinues. Surrounded by a guard of honour from the West Kent Regiment, with towering mountains of brown lava in the distance, and with groups of Somalis, Arabs, Hindoos and Seedees gazing at "the great lord of the seas," the Prince received an address of welcome. From here, through sweltering days and heated nights, the Royal yacht traversed the Indian Ocean until Ceylon—"the pearl set in sapphires and crowned with emeralds"—was reached on April 12th.

At Colombo, amidst a revel of Oriental colour and a luxurious waste of Eastern vegetation; with guards composed of planters in kharki, Bombay Lancers in turbans, and Lascreeen troops in crimson and gold; surrounded by dense crowds of dancing and shouting natives, His Royal Highness received the official welcome of the Legislature and Municipal Councils and the Chamber of Commerce. Thence the Royal party

proceeded inland to Kandy, winding their way upward through an exquisite mountain region where the fantastic shapes and eternal green of the mountain sides and the valleys and the gorges gleamed and radiated with colour from a myriad tropical trees, gorgeous orchids, climbing lilies and enormous ferns. The town itself was a bower of beauty, and here the visitors saw the Temple of the Tooth, which is an object of adoration to hundreds of millions in Burmah, China and India ; the procession of the Elephants—a weird portion of the Buddhist ritual ; the devil dancers, who excel the Dervishes of the Sudan in the fantastic nature of their antics. On the succeeding day the Duke received an address from the planters of the Island, enclosed in a beautiful coffer of ivory ; presented colours to the Ceylon Mounted Infantry, and medals to men who had returned from South Africa ; and in the evening held a Durbar, at which the native Chiefs were presented.

A WILD SEA OF EASTERN COLOR.

From Kandy back to Colombo went the Royal visitors, and at the capital they found “the white streets and blood-red earth were rivers of light and colour,” as one picturesque correspondent described the scene. The British flag was there, and British merchants and the British Governor in the person of Sir J. West Ridgeway were there ; but all else was a wild sea of Eastern colour ; a myriad-voiced tribute of the torrid and brilliant tropics to the power of Western civilization. After a night on board the *Ophir*, with the war-ships in the harbour a blaze of colour and festooned with fire, the visitors left for Singapore on April 16th and arrived there five days later. Through the Straits of Malacca an experience was had of the most intense heat and keen tropical discomfort. The Duke and Duchess were received at Singapore in a pavilion hung with flags and flowers, by the Governor, Sir Frank Swettenham, and by the Sultans of Pahang, Perak and Selangor.



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